# The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. AUGUST 16, 1888.

NO. 31


## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

**National Ticket.**

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

**County Ticket.**

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT.

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

J. L. SPANGLER.

Centre county Democrats, in their convention, on Tuesday, instructed for J. L. Spangler, for congress. Jack can feel proud of this action, and if he is as fortunate in the district, then he will be certain to fill the seat which is now misrepresented by Mr. Patton. Mr. Spangler has done some good work for his party, and it is giving him fit recognition for it.

The chances of J. L. Spangler getting the district nomination for Congress are not uncertain. There is some doubt as to Hall's being a candidate, in Elk, in which event the chances for Centre county getting it would be greatly improved.

J. T. M'CORMICK.

John M'Cormick, one of the Democratic nominees for Assembly, is a sterling and intelligent young Democrat, of unimpeachable character. He comes from the good old Democratic stock of M'Cormicks, who have fought Democratic battles in this county for half a century, and John is as true to the good old Jeffersonian Democracy as were his ancestors. The M'Cormicks never held office, and this is the first recognition that has been given in that direction. Let each Democrat give John M'Cormick his vote.

J. H. HOLT.

This gentleman was placed in nomination as one of the Democratic candidates for assembly. Mr. Holt is an old Democratic war horse, known all over the county as a man of integrity and honor. Mr. Holt is well posted on state affairs and more especially with the interests of our county. He has been true to his party, altho defeated a number of times for nomination. He never sulked but always rolled up his sleeves for the ticket.

Democrats owe him their hearty, united support, and he will get it too.

Every Democrat is pleased with the work of Tuesday's convention, and the verdict is, the best men were nominated. Democrats, organize, and the county will be carried by a handsome majority.

An unsuspecting Cumberland county man was fleeced out of $2,000, the other day by bunco steerers. Between the bunco steerers, Bohemian oats men and the monopoly taxes of the g. o. p. the lot of the agriculturist is certainly not a happy one.

Gregg township instructed for Samuel J. Herring, for Assemby, after his positive refusal to be a candidate. He wrote no letters, and buttonholed no one on the ply for support. This is a fact, and we mention it in justice to Mr. Herring, to head off misrepresentation.

Several European newspapers have published the statement that the Pope, foreseeing that his departure from Rome is inevitable, owing to the persistent hostility of the Italian Government, has opened negotiations looking to the purchase of an island in the Mediterranean Sea near the French coast.

The Republicans may be in business like that spoken of below, having brot in grandpa Harrison.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended foreign tour says there is a great deal of fraud in the mummy business. Persons purchasing mummies, of course, like to get them well preserved and natural looking as possible, and as those found are generally in a more or less dilapidated condition, venders have engaged in the business of manufacturing bogus mummies. They bargain with tramps, beggars and such people for their defunct carcasses, paying therefore a sum sufficient to make their remaining days short and sweet. These fellows are preserved and pickled, and then smoked till they are good imitations of the genuine mummy. Whole rows of these articles can be seen in smoke houses at once. When sufficiently dry, they are wrapped in mummy cloth and sold, to Americans chiefly, bringing a high price.

### WOOL.

When the commissioners of Centre county levy a tax of $20 to $25,000, a general howl goes up—yet at the same time we are paying a tax in this county of about two hundred thousand dollars on wool and woolens! This tax the Democrats propose to remove. If you favor the the idea, vote for Cleveland.

The Democrats in congress have put wool upon the free list, and the Republicans have made so much fuss about it that they seem to think a good deal more of a sheep than they do of a man. There is not near enough wool grown in this country to clothe our people. We grow 265,000,000 pounds a year. It requires 600,000,000 pounds of wool to make clothing for the people. The duties fixed by the republican party are so high that nearly all wools are kept out except the coarse carpet wools, and they complain that they are not high enough. The result is that a great deal of shoddy is used in the manufacture of the woolen cloth which the workingman wears—one man telling that the same shoddy had come back to the factory the fifth time to be worked over. To day $44,000,000 worth of woolen goods is imported into this country every year, and the duties thereon average nearly 58 per cent. If wool were admitted free of duty, these woolen goods could be manufactured so cheaply in this country that the imports would drop off from lack of demand, and, before long we would be exporting to foreign markets. Thousands of laborers would be given remunerative employment by these new industries, and the nation would be benefitted accordingly. The Democratic party believes in the people of the United States and believes that the creation of 100,000 new wageworkers is a good thing for the nation.

"Hard and soft soap and soap grease are also made cheap for the people. We used to hear a good deal about "soap" from republican politicians, particularly at a certain famous dinner to Dorsey in 1880, when the republican vice-president elect joked about the "soap" which carried Indiana. But "soap" won't save them this year. Thurman, with his old red bandana, will get away with Indiana.

### GLADSTONE ON PROTECTION.

I will say this, that as long as America adheres to the protective system our commercial primacy is secure. Nothing in the world can wrest it from you while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms, and with these fettered arms is content to compete with you, who are free, in neutral markets. And as long as America follows the doctrines now known as those of fair trade, you are perfectly safe, and you need not allow, any of you, even your lightest slumbers, to be disturbed by the fear that America will take from you your commercial primacy.

Pittsburg monopolists do grow rich out of the people's money. There is Mr. Carnegie, who owns a castle in Scotland and goes on coaching tours through Great Britain. Jarrett's tin plate factory would be an "infant industry," I suppose, and therefore must be protected. There are too many such infants sucking the life blood of the nation. It is time to wean them. In 1816 Henry Clay said that the infant industries would only need three years of protection; then he wanted nine, but that is the longest time he ever asked for. Almost three fourths of a century has gone by and these infant industries are still "Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms."

In Centre county we have, out of a population of about 38,000, at least 35,000 who require an average of at least $10 worth of woolen goods annually, a total of $350,000. The tariff, or tax, on this is something like $200,000 paid yearly by the people of our county, enough to pay for all the sheep and wool raised, three times over. The Democrats propose to free the people of our county of this $200,000 tax on wool and woolens by putting wool on the free list. How foolish that we should pay so enormous a tax because there are a few sheep in the county.

There are woolen manufacturers yet living who remember that the first serious attempt in this country to protect our woolen industries by an import tax was met by England with the repeal of her own tariff on raw wool. And they remember, too, that without reducing wages one shilling England continued to supply this country with a large portion of its woolen goods. But when we make raw wool free, what will England do then, poor thing, to hold onto her trade?

A dollar a day and two meals may be enough for any workingman, as candidate Harrison says, but we venture to say that few workingmen will vote for for such a reduction of meals.

——The REPORTER at the low price of 20 cents, cash, from now to the close of the campaign.

### ANOTHER FREE WOOL ADVOCATE.

The latest utterance on the subject of free raw wool is one very much to the point. It is made by E. G. Sanford, a woolen manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn. Briefly, Mr. Sanford says free wool will boom the woolen manufacturing business. His mills consume 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of wool daily, costing at Cape town $900. The duty is $500, or about $3,000 a week. This, he says, is a severe burden, and he is able to run his works only by fits and starts, but with free raw wool he could run 300 days a year, pay good wages and sell his goods cheaper. Before the war, he says, his business prospered with practically free raw wool, and a duty of 20 per cent. on woolen goods. The tariff on raw wool killed his export trade in hats. Further, he says free wool would raise the price of wool grown in this country, as the imported wool is used only after being mixed with American wool.

This is testimony from good authority, and is in keeping with the facts in the history of the wool trade in this country, which has never prospered or increased greatly with a heavy tariff on raw wool, except for a few years after the war when the inflation of the currency boomed everything to the point of collapse in 1873.

The first impulse given to the manufacture of woolen goods in this country was given by the war of 1812 with England, and when peace had been restored the factories succumbed to the competition of England's superior machinery. A tariff was then imposed on wool and woolen goods. The factories started, but again failed. The tariff was increased at various subsequent times, with the same result. Not much progress was made until the tariff was removed from wool of the British North American provinces, and the real growth of the business followed the tariff of 1857 which admitted free all wool costing less than 20 cents a pound.

Improved machinery was then introduced. The local woolen mills, established to supply a limited district, became secondary to the big factories that entered into competition with English manufacturers, not only for the home market but for export in some lines. Our machinery has since been maintained on an equal plane of perfection with that of England, and with free raw material is capable of supplying the entire home demand for woolen goods, and contesting England's supremacy in the markets of some other countries. The woolen manufacturers who are found advocating the retention of the war taxes, will, on investigation, be found to have a finger in some of the other industries that rely on free trade in labor and heavy tax on necessaries for the control of the workingman that enables them to pile up enormous wealth. The people want free raw materials.

### SALT AND TIN.

Dame Nature supplies salt in abundance and men and beast are in constant need of it. But to foster a monopoly, as selfish and grasping as exists in the world, the republican party have repeatedly denounced. But that salt has lost its savor. The people will need a good deal of democratic salt with which to salt the republican party down this fall, so we propose to let them have it cheap.

Tin plates. Duties to the extent of $5,700,000 are annually paid on tin plate. They are used in making the workingman's dinner pails, the farmer's milk pan and the good wife's kitchenware. There is not one sin le solitary manufactory of tin plates in the United States. So it can't be claimed that a reduction of the duties will throw anybody out of employment. So the democratic party says: "We will let the workingman, and the farmer and the good wife, and all the toiling millions of this land get their tinware at cheaper rates." Any harm in that? Anyone hurt by it? What have our republican friends done about it? They propose to raise the duty 210 per cent. What for? Because John Jarrett in Pittsburg thinks he may want to go into the business of making tin plates, and so the working people of this country, the merchants, the manufacturers especially of canned goods, the farmers, who all use tinware in thousands of ways, must pay heavy taxes in order that John Jarrett may grow rich. And he will grow rich at the expense of the people, if he is only protected enough.

On Monday last the Democrats of Union county made the following nominations:

Congress—J. T. Baker, Lewisburg.
Senator—Cyrus Hoffa, Kelly Twp.
Assembly—Wm. Baum, New Berlin.
Sheriff—James. P. Glase, Buffa'o Twp.
Jury Com.—Sam'l Wolfe, E. Buffalo.

The Reporter, in each issue, has brief articles touching tax reform, which are plain and intelligible to the masses. Let these be read and studied carefully, by the voter. The tariff question is thereby boiled down to a space that does not cofuse the mind of the common reader:

### AARONSBURG.

Mrs. Eliza Wolf is paying her annual visit to friends in Aaronsburg.

W.T. Meyer and family, of Shamokin, are home to spend their annual vacation.

E. C. Bert, of West Virginia, and Andrew Bert, of Lock Haven, spent last Sunday with D. H. Rote.

A party of young men from this town walked to Swengle campmeeting, a distance of about 20 miles on Saturday afternoon and back again on Sunday evening.

Miss Minnie Shafer has gone to Richfield to visit her sister, Lizzie Shelly.

George Homan, while driving D. H. Rote's mare on Monday morning, was unfortunate in having her get away for him, and upset the buggy, and spill him out. The result was a badly wrecked buggy and torn harness.

Israel and Frank Weaver are both building large porches to their houses.

### THE PICNIC.

The Central Penn'a picnic has now been settled upon to be held in the woods, near our station, 18, 19 and 20 September. This is the ground to which the REPORTER frequently directed the attention of the P. of H. in the last two years, as the largest and most suitable one in the county, on account of its being so convenient to the station. The REPORTER'S idea soon drew the attention to the spot and met their favor. The picnic will, now, in consequence of its admirable location, take dimensions as the central state gathering, and the notice we have lately given it in these colums has assured an immense attendance already. Tents from the state arsenal will be planted in the woods for any who desire to camp on the ground.

### FIRE AT MONTGOMERY.

A fire at Montgomery, on last Friday night, destroyed the planing mill of Henderson, Hull & Co., the store of Henderson & Son, and the Philadelphia and Erie railroad station. The hotel of Aaron Koons was damaged somewhat. Fire engines were sent from Williamsport and Milton, but did not arrive in time to be of any service. The fire originated in the planing mill. The loss of Henderson, Hull & Co., is $32,000. Insurance $21,000. Henderson & Sons loss is $6,000. Insurance, $3,500. Total loss, close on to $50,000. Trains were delayed for over an hour on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

### CORNER STONE SERVICES.

The corner stone of the Reformed church, at Millheim, will be laid on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All are invited to attend.


### GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

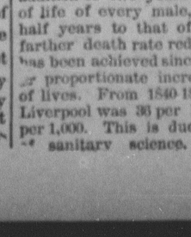
MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.


### GENERAL J. R. BROOKE.

**Promoted a Brigadier to Succeed General Crook.**

The special distinction involved in the selection of Colonel John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, to be Brigadier-General in place of General Crook, promoted, is obvious from the fact that he was only the eighth highest in relative rank among the Colonels of the line, and that five Colonels in his own arm, the infantry, outranked him. The well-known names of these officers—Colonel Grierson, Tenth Cavalry; Colonel E. Hatch, Ninth; Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry; Colonel Andrews, Twenty-fifth; Colonel Kautz, Eighth; Colonel Wheaton, Second; Colonel Shafter, First—sufficiently indicate the qualities which Colonel Brooke must possess as a soldier, and his fitness for hard service in any form of duty that may be required, in order to be passed over their heads for promotion.

Born in Pennsylvania July 21, 1838, General Brooke has not yet reached the age of fifty. He was among the foremost to obey the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, entering the service as a Captain of a three months' regiment, the Fourth Pennsylvania. At the end of his term he became Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. His commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers did not come until the summer of 1864, but it then brought exceptional honors, being awarded specifically "for distinguished services during the recent battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House." Only eight other officers now remaining on the active list have received commissions for specified distinguished services. His brevet of Major-General of Volunteers was dated from August 1, 1864, and in 1867 he received the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army. At the reorganization of the army after the war he received the high rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, was transferred to the Third in 1869, took promotion in course to Colonel of the Thirteenth in 1879, and was again transferred to the Third, of which he has been in command till now, his headquarters being at Fort Shaw, Montana. He is universally regarded as an excellent officer.



GENERAL BROOKE.

**Reduction of the Death Rate.**

Dr. Hammond's assertion that no man need to die if he only knew the laws of life, and obeyed them, gets considerable comfort from recent English statistics. Noel Humphreys, in 1883, showed that the reduction of the mean death rate from a little over 22 to about 20 per 1,000, meant an addition of two years to the mean duration of life of every male, and of three and a half years to that of every female. The farther death rate reduction to 19.3, which has been achieved since 1884, means another proportionate increase of the duration of lives. From 1840-1850 the death rate of Liverpool was 36 per 1,000. It is now 23.7 per 1,000. This is due to the application of sanitary science.

### BRIEF LOCALS.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——The young folks of town will picnic on top Nittany mountain this afternoon.

——We will let you have the REPORTER for the campaign, from this on for 15 cents, cash.

——Henry Beck, of Madisonburg, presided very creditably over the Democratic Co. convention.

——Benjamin Smith, the stone mason of Bellefonte is ill with fever. He formerly lived at Farmers Mills.

——A. C. Moyer and family of Bellefonte, were through this section on a pleasure trip one day this week.

——Miss Beulah Brisbin, who was visiting Rev. Heckman's family at Sinnemahoning, returned on Wednesday.

——Wm. Goodhart, of Farmers Mills gave the REPORTER a call. Always glad to see such good and true Democrats.

——D. F. Luse is beautifying one of the Pine Grove churches with the paint brush, of which he is an artistic manipulator.

——Samuel Sheller's barn, four miles from Lewisburg, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was heavy and no insurance.

——Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will address the Democracy, in the court house, Tuesday evening of court week.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Reader, can't you get one or more names for the REPORTER, for the low price of 20 cents for the campaign? Please try.

——Dr. Orndorf, of Pine Grove Mills, will make sale and intends moving to Greensburg. He was a popular citizen of the upper end.

——Coal prospectors are at work sinking a shaft on the Bierly tract, north of Millheim. Down fifteen feet and no signs of the black rubies.

——A centennial festival will be held at Millheim, on Saturday, Aug. 25. Parade and other novel features will be on the program of amusement.

——A Raccoon Valley (Perry co.) farmer threshed 25 acres of wheat and realized 700 bushels. Can any Centre county farmer beat that? If so, lets hear from you.

——Cool nights come as soon as the wind draws over the oats stubble, is an old saying. Then why not cut the oats sooner so as to lower the thermometer early in July?

——Rev. Fischer and family arrive this evening, Thursday, from their summer vacation and visit to Berlin, Pa. Services in the Lutheran church, Sunday morning as announced.

——Among our new subscribers are J. R. Strong, of Potters Mills, and J. D. Lesher, Centre Hall, S. Edwin Royer, Potters Mills, H. D. Pressler, Millheim, J. H. Holt and J. H. McCormick.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

——A decision has been rendered in Lehigh county which allows constables twenty cents and mileage for each visit to a hotel or restaurant, which duty is imposed on the officers by the high license law of 1887.

——The "News Item" is the name of a new paper started at Middleburg, Snyder co., recently. The paper will be of the Democratic persuasion and may have some influence in the county. The proprietors of the new sheet are A. H. Smith and J. A. Snyder.

——The large barn owned by Robert G. Shaw, in Mifflin co., and leased by Edward Wagner was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The building was struck by lightning. The entire contents of the barn, including the year's crop of wheat, hay, rye and oats and valuable machinery, were destroyed. Loss $3,000, insurance, $1,000, on building.

——The corner stone of the new Methodist church at Lewisburg was laid on Friday Aug. 3, Dr. Monroe, of Bellefonte was present and delivered the address. This structure will be the gift of Thomas Beaver, of Danville Pa., to the Lewisburg congregation and will cost when furnished about $100,000—a magnificent sum. Mr. Beaver is a wealthy iron manufacturer and is a philanthropist and benefactor in the true sense of the word.

——A paper of moment to those interested in home industries is that on "American Locomotives and Cars" contained in the August Scribner's. Henry James' sprightly little serial is approaching an end. "Rivers and Valleys" proves interesting reading. The short story, "Otto, the Knight," is a study of character. Helen Gray Core's stanzas are rather obscure. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

——William Masterson, of near Gatesburg, the western end of the county, died Saturday of last week from the effects of a fall from the hay mow to the barn floor in Jacob Krider's barn. He fell a distance of sixteen feet or more. He was helping to mow wheat and was overcome with a fit to which he was subject, and fell as stated above. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his death. Deceased was in the 37th year of his age.

——The Lewisburg *News* has of late contained several protective tariff articles by S. H. Orwig. This chap evidently wants to say something about the tariff and operations in this country, and his contributions are as sallow and sickly efforts as we have seen in print this campaign. If Focht wants to make his readers believe in a protective tariff, a few more articles from the voluminous pen of Orwig will defeat his purpose. Fochty use your scissors and give that numbskull the go-by, and your paper will not contain such feeble articles filled with glaring inconsistencies.

### MARRIED.

On 9th, at the Reformed parsonage, Aaronsburg, by Rev. Z. A. Yearick, Mr. Levi M. Stover and Miss Mary E. Treaster, both of Woodward.

On 12th, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Calvin Breon of Millheim, and Florence Dinges of Coburn.

By Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, Mr. William H. Sampsel and Miss Annie M. Gettig, of Pleasant Gap.

### DIED

On the 4th, in Penn township, Miss Sarah A. Smith, of near Tusseyville, aged 21 years and some months.

On the 9th, at her residence in Penn township, Mrs. Lizzie Harshberger, wife of John Harshberger, aged 45 years and 11 months.

——Rebersburg and Spring Mills base ball teams will play on the latter's ground on Saturday.

——In Brushvalley the farmers mean business and have prosecuted persons who allow Canada thistles to go to seed. This is the right course when other methods fail.

——Now is the time to pay your taxes and save the additional 5 per cent.

——Aaron Harter has been appointed agent for the sale of the new Fulcaster wheat at this place. This grain is raised by the farmers in Buffalo valley, Union co., and is pronounced the best adapted for our soil. The retail price is low and it will pay our farmers to give it a fair trial.

The well known publisher, L. W. DICKERSON, of St. Louis, Mo., has recently issued a campaign book, entitled "THE NATIONAL CONTEST." It gives valuable information on the Tariff question, Statistics, etc valuable for every voter. Also complete biographies of Cleveland and Thurman and, Harrison and Morton. Agents are wanted to sell this book. See advertisement in another columm.


PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Levi Murray, Centre Hall, on Friday, Sept. 14, the following articles: Buggy bodies, spring wagon boxes, hearse body and gearing, spokes, wagon and buggy hubs, hickory, ash and oak plank, linn boards, spring wagon gearing, wagon tongues, hickory axles, barrow frames, axlebeds, reaches, dash leather, varnish, and other articles in the same line. Terms made known on day of sale.

## WANTED——AGENTS

TO SOLICIT ORDERS

For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age Address

R. G. CHASE & CO.,
Dec8 1430 South Penn Square, Philad., Pa.

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

NOTICE.—John H. Kline, Esq., of Bellefonte, is authorized to collect accounts for the REPORTER, and receipt for same. t3

G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,
Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Gas, the safest opiate known administered. 14ap


### GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, red | $ 85 | Oats new | $ 25 |
| Wheat, white | 83 | Rye | 55 |
| Corn, | 52 | Barley, No. 1 | 45 |
| Wheat, new | 75 | | |

### FLOUR AND FEED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Pat. Flour | 1 55 | Bran per ton | 20 00 |
| Best Roller Flour | 1 40 | Bran, retail, cwt. | 1 10 |
| 2d Best Roll'r Flour | 1 30 | Middlings retail | 1 20 |
| Middlings per ton | 22 00 | Chop retail | 1 30 |


### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE WONDERFUL NEW FULCASTER WHEAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST, HARDIEST, EARLIEST AND MOST PROLIFIC WHEAT IN AMERICA.

CLAIMS.

I claim for this wheat the following points of superiority over any and all other wheats:

1st.—Extra hardness, grows with a short, broad, fleshy leaf, in the fall clinging closely to the ground and protecting its roots perfectly through the most severe weather, consequently standing the winter better than any other variety.

2nd.—Owing to its stooling qualities it does not require as much seed per acre as other wheats.

3rd.—The stiffness of straw that it stands up under all circumstances equal to any other wheat.

4th.—The insect, while we do not claim it to be entirely fly proof, it has made an average crop, while the old hardy varieties such as the Amber, Lancaster, Martin, Rocky Mountain, Fultz, Mediterranean, etc., have been reduced below a half crop the army worm has never attacked it, while fields by its side have been badly damaged. Why this is I cannot tell unless it is owing to its peculiar growth and earliness.

5th.—Early ripening, being from three to six days earlier than any other wheat. Either from this or some other cause it has up to this time entirely escaped rust, scab and blight, being disease proof, and we believe it will be for many years to come.

6th.—The variety of this wheat is of a deep red color unsurpassed for milling purposes, grows with small beard.

7th.—Wonderful profligacy. This is the most valuable claim, and I do unhesitatingly say, so far as has been tried, it has outyielded every variety with no exception unless possibly the Fultz, and of that variety it has the advantage of being so superior for milling as to command a much better price in the market. I have carefully examined into the character of this wheat and have been in correspondence with farmers who have tried it, and together with my own experience and of a few farmers who sowed small quantities of it in my own neighborhood, I feel assured in saying that it is better suited for our soil and climate than any other wheat now grown in our section. The wheat is no longer an experiment, it has been grown now for several years and without a single case of failure, ranging from 25 to 46 bushels per acre.

Price—$1.40 in lots of 2 to 6 bushels. In lots of less than 20 bushels $1.35. In larger lots $1.25. Ten cents additional when in new cotton bags. Address

W. E. SMITH, or
KIEFFER WOLFE, Agt.
aug23t Millmont, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Olsten Omsted and two of his children were killed by lightning, near Lanesboro, Minnesota, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. A storm in Central Missouri on the morning of the 6th greatly damaged the crops and entailed heavy losses on town property. In Glasgow and vicinity it is estimated that crops are damaged 50 per cent., while the losses on dwellings and business houses will exceed $50,000. The Catholic Church at New Hamburg was wrecked, and one side of the railroad depot at Coney was blown out. At Marshall the storm was accompanied by hail, and the damage was severe. At Slater the Baptist Church and two business houses were demolished. In Saline county the damage will reach $300,000. There was general wreckage at Staaberry. In Pettis county cornfields suffer most, the growing grain being laid flat. The loss at Norhone and vicinity reaches $100,000. In Shelby county crops were badly damaged.

—John W. Thomas, a carpenter at No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, was at work in the mine on the 4th, but was not seen to leave the works in the evening. On the 6th his body was found at the bottom of the shaft, 900 feet below, horribly crushed.

—The President on the 6th directed that Major General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York, be ordered to Washington, to assume command of the army, as General Sheridan's successor.

—According to a despatch from Yankton, Dakota, a severe storm of wind, rain and hail passed down the Missouri River Valley, east from Charles, Mix county, and across several other counties, on the evening of the 5th, doing extensive damage to corn and small grain standing in the fields. Small buildings were demolished and large ones unroofed. The wind was a straight gale, and blew at the rate of about forty miles per hour. The damage to corn will be light, but small grain in many localities will be a total loss. A rain storm, accompanied by a high wind and lightning, visited Duquion, Ill., on the 7th. The Catholic church was unroofed, trees were damaged and one building was struck by lightning. Some stock is reported killed. The crops, especially corn, suffered.

—Troops sent out by Governor Martin, of Kansas, to restore order in Stevens county, reached Hugoten on the evening of the 5th. The soldiers were ordered to disarm the inhabitants, but were not very successful, as few arms could be found. The same measures were taken by the troops on the 6th, at Woodsdale, with about the same results. On the evening of the 5th, a United States marshal arrested Sam Robinson, City Marshal of Hugoton; J. B. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Stevens County Commissioners, and six others. It is expected that the prisoners will be taken to Topeka for trial. The warrant charges them with conspiring on Kansas soil to take the lives and property of other citizens. The Court has no jurisdiction over the territory of "No Man's Land," hence the murderers cannot be tried for murder, but it is thought the fact of conspiracy can be established against them under the United States law, the penalty for which is imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding 10 years.

—James O'Neil, an employe of the Hoboken Electric Light Company, was preparing a lamp in the City Hall, New York, on the evening of the 7th, when the current was turned on, and he was instantly killed. There was a long red mark on his right side, and the flesh was broken at the waist.

—An east-bound passenger train on the Sante Fe Road left the track near Lawrence, Kansas, on the afternoon of the 6th, while running 40 miles an hour. Several cars were demolished. Engineer Martin Meyers was killed, and John Harff, the fireman, was badly scalded. A broken rail caused the accident. Two coal trains collided on the Hocking Valley Railroad, at Millville, Ohio, on the morning of the 7th. Both engines were damaged, ten cars were derailed, and William Francis and John Brady, train men, were severely injured.

—A number of freight cars were being shifted at the Vandervender bridge, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Mapleton, on the 7th, when a misplaced switch caused several of the cars to leave the track and fall over an embankment. Over fifty carpenters and masons were at work on the new bridge structure, and six of them were injured by the falling cars, two of them fatally. The names of the latter are Edward Connors and A. Mullen. The injured men were taken to the Altoona Hospital. John Costello, aged 29 years, of Philadelphia, had his left arm broken, face cut and was otherwise injured.

—Adam Whitoskey was killed on the 7th in the West End Coal Company's mine, at Moconaqua, by a mass of rocks and coal falling on him.

—Rev. J. W. Hanford, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephen's Mission, Dakota, who married Chaska and Miss Fellows, was thrown from a mowing machine on the 6th and bled to death before assistance could be procured. William Brown, aged 23 years, who was unable to swim, was drowned on the 6th while bathing, near Quinton, New Jersey.

—Thomas Lilly, a hostler employed by Singley Bros., confectioners, of Wilmington, Delaware, died on the morning of the 6th from poisoning, attributed to dried beef, of which he and three others of the Singley household partook on the evening of the 6th. The others were made very sick, but are expected to recover. The beef was of Western curing and wrapped.

—At the Rookwood Pottery, in Cincinnati, on the 8th, William Auckland, of Dayton, Kentucky, who had been acting strangely and is supposed to be of unsound mind, without any apparent motive shot Superintendent Joseph Bailey, Sr., Engineer Albert Freyer, and then himself. Auckland, it is thought, will die.

—S. M. Rackett, a wealthy Cumberland county farmer, lost $2000 at the "three card monte game" which he played with confidence men who pretended they wanted to buy his farm.

—An inquest at Wilmington, Del., in the case of Thomas Lilly, who, it was thought, was poisoned by eating dried beef, shows that death was caused by arsenical poisoning, the arsenic presumably getting into the meat after it left the grocery store. George Sheldon, one of the beef eaters, has been taken alarmingly ill, but the other two, Mrs. Hannah W. Singley and J. Markley Singley, seem to be recovering.

—The big lumber raft arrived in good condition on the morning of the 8th, at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, after a seven days' passage from Joggins, and later in the day resumed its voyage. Constructor Robinson, who accompanies it, reports an ordinarily good passage. It has been detained by a thick fog on the Nantucket Schoals and stopped at Vineyard Haven for coal and water for the tug. Mr. Robinson is confident that had the other raft taken the inside route through Vineyard Sound, it would have reached New York safely.

—The heaviest wind and rain storm of the season at Washington passed over that city on the afternoon of the 8th. Limbs were broken from trees, signs blown down, and a number of small buildings were unroofed. The day had been the warmest of the season, the temperature reaching 93 in the shade, and five cases of sunstroke, one fatal, were reported. A terrific wind and hail storm visited Springfield, Ohio, early on the evening of the 7th. Trees were uprooted, and a large number of buildings were unroofed. The high chimney of the Arcade building was blown down, bricks going through the entire building to the floor. One brick crushed through the roof of a cigar store filled with people. A scramble was made for the door, in front of which broken glass two inches high was piled. In the rush people fell pell mell on their hands, cutting them badly. A boy named Drumm was struck by glass and stunned by lightning in the Arcade building, but is not thought to be fatally hurt. A sharp flash of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, startled the crowd in the Cincinnati Exposition building on the evening of the 7th. Instantly all the arc lights in the buildings went out, and the Government exhibit and machinery were left in total darkness. The incandescent lights were not affected. It seems that the electric current struck the dynamos and extinguished the lights. The lightning produced a counteracting current and stopped the machinery instantly. When the current had passed the dynamos were started up all right, and where there was darkness again was light. The rainfall following the thunder and lightning was so heavy that the noise produced drowned rumbling of the machinery in Power Hall.

—A mixed train on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad was thrown from the track near Morgantown, Indiana, on the morning of the 8th, by a broken rail. The baggage car and single passenger coach rolled down a forty-foot embankment. Eighteen persons were severely and two, Jacob Eckert and Charles Eckert, of Indianapolis, perhaps fatally injured. Three cars on a north-bound Harlem freight train jumped the track at One-hundred-and-sixty-second street and Fourth avenue, New York, on the 8th, wrecking the train and delaying other trains two and one-half hours.

—Mrs. Haynes and her five-year-old son, of Oswego, New York, arrived at a hotel in Lewiston, Maine, on the evening of the 7th. Before going to bed she blew out the gas, and both she and the child were found on the morning of the 8th, in such a condition that their recovery was doubtful.

—Mrs. Mary A. Scott, widow of the Confederate General, Thomas A. Scott, committed suicide by taking chloroform, in Memphis, on the morning of the 8th. It is supposed that poverty was the cause.

—Henry Turner, a tailor, of Boston, has disappeared, after disposing of a large quantity of goods obtained from dry goods firms. He also leaves between 20 and 30 girls, whom he employed, unpaid.

—A bold mail robbery was committed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, between Jefferson City and St. Louis, on the 3d, in which over $17,000 was stolen, of which $5000 was from the State Treasury. The discovery of the crime was accidental. Two farmers near Washington, Missouri, were approaching a suspicious looking man on the highway when he became frightened, and, in attempting to flee, dropped a large package. The farmers secured it and at once discovered that it was plunder from a mail robbery. They turned it over to the postmaster, who notified the postal authorities, and a Secret Service agent is now endeavoring to trace the robbers.

—Train wreckers rastened pieces of timbers to the track of the Texas Central Railroad, six miles from Waco, on the morning of the 8th, and the night expressed was derailed, the locomotive demolished, and several cars badly damaged. Engineer J. R. Norris was killed, his fireman badly scalded, and half a dozen passengers were injured. A sheriff's posse is searching for the criminals, and the railroad company offers $1000 reward each for their capture.

—While Frederick Schulte and Michael Baumer were fixing the cornice of a six-story tenement in New York on the 9th, the cornice gave way and both men fell to the street. Schulte was killed and Baumer dangerously injured. As Joseph Richards, 14 years old, was driving a mule in the Murray shaft at Wilkesbarre, on the 9th, a train of five loaded cars ran away and went down the plane. The cars struck the boy with such force as to drive his head into the mule's abdomen. The united strength of two was necessary to extricate the boy's head. Young Richards was taken home as dead, but revived somewhat. His skull is fractured and he will probably die. The mule was killed by the collision. Mrs. Hannah Spellisey, of Baltimore, who gave birth to twins on the 5th, was so frightened by thunder and lightning on the evening of the 8th, that she died on the 9th. Cressie Coombs, seven years old, of Evansville, Ohio, took a revolver from his father's desk, while alone in the house on the 8th, and accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. On his mother's return the boy admitted that he discharged the revolver, said nothing about his wound, and was chastised. The boy changed his clothing, part of which was covered with clotted blood, and his mother, discovering the stain, surmised the truth, which her son admitted. This was three hours after the accident. At last accounts the boy was sinking.

—A Columbus and Eastern passenger train ran into the rear end of a Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley freight, at Darlington, Ohio, on the 9th. The Columbus and Eastern locomotive was badly damaged and several cars of the freight train were broken. Nobody was hurt.

—John and Thomas Watkins, brothers, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, were drowned while bathing in the river at Wilkesbarre on the afternoon of the 9th.

—During a wind storm on the evening of the 8th, the sloop Flora B., of Pennsville, New Jersey, was capsized in the Delaware River, above New Castle, and five persons were drowned. The names of the drowned are: Anna, wife of Captain Wheaton, aged about 55 years; Sadie Wheaton, wife of the captain's son, aged 30; Dora, daughter of Mrs. Sadie Wheaton, aged 8; Mrs. Thomas Finnegan, aged 20, and Mrs. Mary Turner, aged 42. The three men on board—Captain Elijah Wheaton, Jonathan J. Turner and Clayton Batton—were saved.

—Officer F. J. Polemore was shot and fatally wounded at Springfield, Missouri, by a negro named Bearder, whom he was attempting to arrest. Bearder was also shot, but escaped. Pursuit is being made. Shelby F. Parker shot and killed Dr. H. H. Peyton at Perrysville, Indiana, on the 8th. Jealousy was the cause.

—A Wilkesbarre despatch says it has lately become known to the police that a regularly organized band of dynamiters exists in that city. They hold regular meetings, and are possessed of considerable strength, and a genuine sensation was caused on the 9th, when it was noised abroad that a bomb had been found under Williams Brothers' wholesale grocery house. It was seen by a number of citizens at police headquarters, and resembles a small tin can with screw top and soldered bottom. The finding of the bomb is more significant, since Mr. Williams, under whose store it was concealed, is a member of City Council and Chairman of the Police Committee. Detectives are at work and hope to unearth the mystery, though as yet there is no clue. A small dynamite cartridge was found on the 9th secreted in a Wagner sleeping car on the Michigan Central Railroad at Chicago. It was about the size of an ordinary gun cartridge, and a common parlor match in the centre of it appeared to have been placed there for the purpose of exploding it.

—Amos Miller, colored, charged with having felonously assaulted a white woman, was taken from the courtroom at Franklin, Tennessee, on the 10th, by fifty armed men, and lynched. Reardon, a colored man, who shot and fatally wounded Policeman Palmer, at Springfield, Missouri, on the 9th, was captured on the 10th after having been wounded by his captors, it is thought, fatally. At last accounts the jail was surrounded by a mob of several hundred men, who threatened to lynch Reardon. Maggie Jones, colored, 18 years old, who lived alone in the upper story of a house at Rocky Hill, near Creedmoor, Long Island, was found murdered in her room on the morning of the 10th. A blood-stained axe was discovered near the body. The crime is supposed to have been committed by Emma J. Fletcher, white, aged 50 years, who had applied for lodging on the evening of the 9th. The murdered girl offered the woman her own bed, which was accepted. The Fletcher woman was arrested on the 10th, and her clothing was found to be covered with blood.

—Lewis Phinney and William Sanford, while track-laying on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Concord, Massachusetts, on the 10th, were struck and killed by an express train. Joseph Goulet and John Spearing, lumbermen, were drowned by the breaking up of a raft of logs at Skowhegan, Maine, on the morning of the 10th. Charles Carroll, of Baltimore, aged 23 years, a descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence whose name he bore, was drowned while bathing on the 10th at New London, Connecticut.

—James Fulton Slade, assistant manager of the Tiffany Glass Company and proprietor of a jewelry store in New York, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 10th, with his throat cut. It is supposed he committed suicide in a fit of depression. His wife and child were at Hampshire, Long Island.

—Mr. James G. Blaine landed in New York on the 10th. He was transferred from the steamship City of New York to a steamer and enthusiastically greeted by his friends. In response to an address of welcome he made a speech touching on the political issues of the day. In the evening Mr. Blaine spoke at greater length before a great and enthusiastic audience in Madison Square Garden.

—In Wilkesbarre, on the 10th, the police made an examination of the bomb found under Williams & Brothers' building on the 9th. The bomb was taken into an open field and it exploded with terrific force. It was powerful enough to blow up several blocks of buildings. It is believed that the bomb was placed under the building by an enemy of the Williams Brothers.

—Burglars entered the residence of F. L. Smith, at Willoughby, near Centreville, Maryland, on the evening of the 9th, chloroformed Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and secured $100 in money, $1000 worth of negotiable paper and a valuable watch.

—A terrific wind and hail storm swept across Madison county, Indiana, on the evening of the 9th. A strip of land a mile wide was laid in waste. Trees were snapped off, fences levelled and the corn crop was ruined. Many pigs, calves and sheep were killed. Near Gilman a double log house, belonging to Mrs. Jane Hupp, was demolished. Mrs. Hupp and her son were rescued with difficulty. The son was fatally injured. A stroke of lightning during the storm killed seven valuable horses belonging to John Shoemaker.

## 50th CONGRESS.—First Session

### SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 6th, Mr. Edmunds offered appropriate resolutions in reference to the death of General Sheridan, which were adopted. Subsequently a bill was introduced by Mr. Farwell and referred granting a pension of $5000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan. Mr. Blair offered a resolution, which was referred, requesting the President to open negotiations with the British Government and the Dominion of Canada with a view to the settlement of all differences between Great Britain and the United States, and for the arrangement of terms for a political union between the United States and Canada, or any of the Canadian provinces. The Fisheries treaty was considered in open session, and Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of its ratification. A message was received from the President announcing the death of General Sheridan.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th, the following bills were passed: Senate joint resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the army, who are members of the Society of Cincinnatus, the Aztec Society, the national association of veterans of the American war, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, to wear the badges of those orders on all occasions of ceremony; House bill to place William F. (Baldy) Smith on the retired list as colonel of the Army, with an amendment changing the grade of colonel to that of major of engineers, the rank which he held when he left the army. A message was received from the President vetoing a bill to grant 635 acres of a military reservation to the city of Tacoma, Washington Territory, for a park, was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The grounds of the President's disapproval are that the Army engineers report against the grant because the land may be needed for military purposes. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. Pending debate the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 8th, on motion of Mr. Stewart, the Chinese Prohibition bill was taken up by a vote of 40 to 3, and then passed without a division. The Fisheries Treaty was taken up and Mr. Evarts spoke in opposition to its ratification. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 9th, Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning his recent decision in the Guilford Miller Land case, affecting a title to the Northern Pacific lands. The Fisheries Treaty was taken up, and Mr. Evarts continued his speech, and after some remarks by Messrs. Morgan, Hale and Blair, the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 10th, it was agreed that the time for closing the morning business should be in two hours after the time of meeting. The Fisheries Treaty came up in open session, but Mr. Call, who was to speak, not being present to do so, the treaty went over. The bill to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph, being the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner on the 26th of January, 1888, and reported back from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce (with amendments) on the 18th of July, was taken from the calendar and passed. A conference report on the bill to aid State soldiers' homes was agreed to. Senate bill appropriating $25,000 to improve and encourage the manufacture of flax and hemp, under direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, was passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 10th, the conference report on the bill to aid State homes for disabled volunteers was agreed to. Private bills were considered, and an evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. The House then adjourned.

### HOUSE.

In the House, on the 6th, several bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States, among them one by Mr. White, of Indiana, "to fix an inter-State minimum rate of wages." A message was received from the President announcing General Sheridan's death. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, and sympathy for his widow, and for the appointment of a committee of seven to attend the funeral. After tributes to the worth of the dead soldier by several members the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 7th the Senate bill to enable the executive departments to participate in the Centennial Exposition at Columbus, Ohio, in September and October was considered. Several amendments were adopted, but no quorum voted on the third reading of the bill and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 8th, a resolution appropriating $5000 for the expenses of the investigation by the Committee on Manufactures gave rise to a discussion on the subject of trusts, and Mr. Springer asked for the immediate consideration of his bill on the subject of trusts, but the regular order was demanded by Mr. Long, of Massachusetts. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 9th, Mr. Morrow, of California, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Chinese Prohibition bill passed by the Senate. Mr. Springer objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report back at any time. The Deficiency bill was considered. Pending debate the House adjourned.

## KNOWN BY THEIR CLOTHES.

### An Experienced Tailor Tells How One Class of Men is Known From Another.

A tall, well dressed gentleman went into an uptown tailoring establishment the other day, and after a few words with the proprietor passed out.

"What church is he the pastor of?" inquired an inquisitive reporter, who had been discussing the new styles in spring wear with the tailor.

"He is not a clergyman."

"No? Lawyer, then?"

"Wrong again. You ought to know without asking."

"How so?"

"By his clothes. You did have some idea, but you didn't observe him closely enough. He is a physician. If he had been a clergyman he would not have been so precise in his dress, and if he had been a lawyer he would have been more careless still. A careful observer can tell a man by his dress as easily as a footman is known by his livery. As a rule, physicians carry themselves with marked dignity. They dress in fine diagonals, with rich, black Kersey top coat in winter. Sometimes they wear a fancy cashmere vest. In hats, gloves and boots they are unexceptionable and extravagant. Their neck scarfs are the richest and linen and cambric the finest. Lawyers, especially famous ones, are the worst dressers in the world. They generally affect something black, and usually choose the first goods that come to hand. They seldom order a new suit until the old one grows shabby. Hats—shocking! Some of the worst tiles are seen on the heads of our most eminent lawyers. You can hardly get them to come and try on a suit. It must be sent to them at once, whether it fits or not. They don't care how it looks if it goes on easily.

"Prosperous business men are generally carefully dressed. Their wardrobe is unusually large and fashionable. The true man of fashion is no dude. He is never pronounced. One can always recognize the sporting man. The racing man dresses differently from the yachting man. The dog fancier does not resemble the horseman, and the gambler has a style of his own. They differ in little things—trinkets, linen, etc. They are all fond of high colors and unique patterns. Their abundant jewelry is apt to be in the form of pugs' heads or racing insignia. They have a weakness for bell crowned hats, yellow stitched gloves and pointed shoes. Their canes remind you of the head and neck of a stork, with the long bill on top. They are a knowing crowd, mostly, but about dress they are as innocent as babies.

"Closely allied to sporting men are actors, from a tailor's point of view. But there is really a wide difference between them. The sporting man wants to dazzle you and the actor to overpower you. The sporting man will distribute his magnificence all over his person, while the actor relies on some certain peculiarity, such as a sealskin coat or a low cut shirt collar and a wide brimmed hat, to produce his effect. He wants his clothes cut, not to fit him, but to drape him. Actors are liberal customers when they have the money. They are the fellows for new clothes. They want everything slick and shiny, spick and span and brand new. They're the best tailors' blocks, too, and afford more pleasure to a true artist's eye than the merely elegant fellow who distracts attention from his clothes to himself."

### A Dinner on Mott Street.

A dinner with Mo Kee, a leading importer and banker, or with Fuong Hong Long, both of New York, is an event which will bear comparison with a banquet at Delmonico's or the Hoffman House. The wife will take a dozen of eggs, pierce them at either end, blow out the contents, refill them with varicolored and vari-flavored custards and jellies, seal the apertures, and then when cooked paint the shells until they are a nightmare of dragons, flying griffins and impossible trees that look like men, and men that look like trees. She will open and steam a fish until the skin can be removed without losing a scale and the bones without breaking the fish. It is stuffed with an aromatic and pungent mass of meats and spices. Then the skin is put back and the eyes and head touched up so as to be half natural and grotesque.

Most of her culinary genius is expended on stews and made dishes. Here she uses every article known to the Parisian chef and President Blackford, of the Ichtheophagous Club, and a host of food substances, spices, and condiments for which there are no names in any of the European languages. Her skill in weaving and embroidering silk is equally great. With a needle no finer than that which her occidental sister uses she will construct a dragon an inch long and and a half inch high, of which not only the teeth, eyes and claws are perfect, but even the pupil, iris and cornea and the difference between the incisors and canines are clearly and naturally defined. An altar cloth of dragons in the joss house on Chatham Square, and a moving screen of peacocks at Mo Kee's, on Mott Street, are good illustrations of this marvelous workmanship and probably could not be duplicated anywhere in Christendom.

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The first idea of electricity was given by the fraction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1647.

## FARM NOTES.

### VILO AT BUENA VISTA.

#### A Small Place in Size, but Great in History.

Buena Vista is a small place, scarcely larger than a good sized hacienda, but it has proved a fruitful source of conversation between the little woman and myself. I want to take horses for the remainder of our trip until we reach railroads again, where this one has to leave off, but she feels sure that we would be waylaid by Indians, scalped, tortured and massacred, and she is in favor of the diligenca, and I always get a headache when riding in one. How it will end I don't know yet, but she usually has her way. We may possibly get a private conveyance, with driver, outriders and all, for they do that sort of thing here very much. It is customary, too, and I find she is beginning to realize that you must follow the law here,

We made an excursion out to the battle ground that made this sleepy little spot celebrated, and found nothing that could recall the bloody scenes which must have passed here. The whole face of nature is as placid and smooth as if cannon balls had not plowed up the soil. The town (what there is of it is laid out regularly with low adobe huts, almost all of them presenting a perfectly solid wall to the street, many of them having no opening whatever except doors to the rooms which open off the little porches. The place we are now stopping at is kept by a Frenchman, but it is very much worse than any other place we have seen, with the exception that they cook in French fashion, which is rather a pleasant change.

Here we made a critical examination of the maguey plant which is as useful as the Arab's camel, as it supplies food, drink, needles thread and fiber for ropes and coarse bags. It resembles what we call the century plant, and the little woman got a good smell at the flowers and declared unhesitatingly that she knew it must be the same, for the flowers smelt certainly a century old, and with a lingering look of admiration for their beauty, and a look of disgust at the ancient odor, she threw them away. The Mexicans make a very pleasant preserve out of the thick part of the plant, and a drink called pulque from the stem, which they pierce and insert a tube in. The juice will flow by the aid of a Mexican on the other end of the tube. As soon as he has got a good mouthful he spits it into a bottle held for the purpose, and keeps on until he has absorbed all the sap. This then is placed in large tubs with more gathered in the same way and left to ferment, when it is fit for drink. It is said to be pungent, like acrid buttermilk or vinegar, but neither the disgusted little American nor myself seemed to hanker after it. The needle and thread is made by taking the thorns and stripping them up, when a strong piece of fiber remains attached to the thorn, and it affords means of sewing all ordinary material. The fiber of the plant, after the pulp has been dried out or absorbed, is used like flax, and is very strong and flexible. The whole country above a certain belt is covered by this plant and mesquite. There is another plant which is very valuable to the natives of this country, and this grows on the low plains and the table lands, and is called vulgarly soap root. The root is bulbous and in layers like an onion. It is white and about six inches long and has a white flower upon a long stalk, with only one or two spike shaped leaves at the bottom. This root is gathered and used like ordinary soap, making a fine lather and washing clothes beautifully white. The Mexican women sit flat on the ground beside their tubs to wash their linen, and use only cold water, never boiling it. The little woman is quite adrift about this, for her eyes prove that these women wash their clothes as white as the texture can be made, and yet she always was brought up to believe that to make them white required the regulation "soaking, two warm sudses, a boiling and then another sudsing rinsing and blueing." And these women have no washboards, either, doing all their washing between the hands.

The little woman asked me to insert here that the Mexican women are the most industrious people she ever saw, for they were always working at their interminable needle work, their washing or ironing or making tortillas. It is only because they sit down to their work that makes them appear idle, and she wants to add that she thinks them very gentle and considerate and hospitable to strangers.

While in this place I met a gentleman who showed me some native coffee, which was grown just over on the other side of the mountains, in a tract of land well watered and among groves of bananas. The berries were of several sizes and appearance, which, he said, were all off one tree, or bush, the small round ones from the tips of the branches and the larger, coarser ones from nearest the main body of the tree. He had specimens in all stages of ripeness and preparation for the market, and asserted, doubtless with truth, that Mexico could supply this whole country with excellent coffee if there was any spirit of enterprise among the people. They grow cotton also, though the fibre is not so delicate and long as our own, and sugar cane is one of the natural products of the country, though it is cheaper to buy imported sugar than to make their own, which they have not yet learned how to refine.

At this juncture the little woman came flying in, looking wonderfully pretty in her excitement, which fact I hope will excuse my weakness of will, to say——

"Oh, Edward, do come out and hold this beautiful little burro until I sketch him. I have him tied to a post, but every time I go near he puts his ears back and stands on his front feet and kicks the others so fast that I am afraid of them. I can't get within six yards of him, and he looks so mischievous. The owner is fast asleep, so I couldn't go and wake him, and you know that artists all like these pretty little creatures, and besides, he looks like a cunning little mouse; and, oh, come." And I go.

### A Leap Year Madrigal.

If, hiding now my face from thee,
I should reveal my heart,
And thou therein could'st only see
How dear to me thou art,
Thou would'st not wantonly disdain
A sanctuary where
Thine image must enthroned remain
The sovereign idol there.
Then howsoever high thy state,
Mine howsoever low,
I would not murmur at my fate
Nor weary of its woe;
For I should know thy heart had seen
No heart so leal as mine,
And wert thou worshipped of a queen,
Less royalty were thine.

I would not quench this passion fraught
With tenderness so sweet,
Though I may only lay in thought
Its treasures at thy feet;
For if—conceiling from thy sight
The altar and its flame—
I pass again into the night
As lonely as I came,
Unseen, thy sorrows still to weep;
Unknown, thy joy to share,
One hope would yet survive to keep
My spirit from despair.
Mayhap a fairer day will dawn,
And I may live to see
Thy heart from lighter love withdraws,
Then thou wilt come to me!

## WHAT CARLOS SAW.

The first situation that I ever got was with Signor Roger Starhemberg. When he came to Rome, I was chosen for his guide. Now that I know him well, I think he chose me because my hat was shabby and I looked as hungry as I felt. Signor Starhemberg had a sharp eye of his own. I'd spruced up as well as I could, but my heart sank when I got to the hotel and found three other guides, shrewd fellows, waiting for the chance. No hope for me, I thought; I might as well go back to my sick wife.

Just then the door opened and the gentleman came out. The three old guides stepped up to him at once and offered their services; but I did not even try. He listened to them without saying much for a minute; then, though I was looking out of the window, I saw him looking at me.

"Are you a guide, too?" he asked.

I tried to hide the tears in my eyes as I turned round to answer him. I could not help them, I was so sad. I felt in an instant that he saw, and was sorry for me.

"You may come in here and talk with me," he said, turning back into his room.

So I followed him, and the end of it was, I got the place.

Well, Signor Starhemberg staid in Rome all winter. He went about much, through the city and all over the country. He got very nice rooms in Rome, and his valet kept them. Every fine day for nearly two months I went up and went out with him. Sometimes he would get horses for us, and he was the finest rider I ever saw. He'd go up the side of a precipice like a fly creeping on the wall. He always rode the same horse, and he made her love him, too—a little mare he called Patty.

I don't know how I found out that Signor Starhemberg was not a happy man. He was handsome and rich. He was kind to the poor, and everybody loved him. But those who have suffered have a kind of brothership, I have noticed, and all who were sad seemed to have a claim on Signor Starhemberg, and he seemed more at home with some lost child or poor fellow mourning for his wife. He'd take no end of trouble to help you on a love-affair that had gone wrong. And yet one would hardly think that of him, with his sharp eyes, and his prompt manner, and his elegant dress, for Signor Starhemberg was as particular in his toilet as a lady. He had beautiful white hands, with a diamond on one of them: and it seems very inconsistent, but I think he was a little vain of them.

And then he would have days that he would speak to no one—not even to me. He'd ride, ride, ride all day, as if Lucifer were after him, never heeding the beautiful country we passed over, nor paying the least attention to anything I pointed out. He'd seem under a spell, and the way I'd call him back to himself would be to call attention to his horse when she got fagged. He was always merciful to his horse. He'd get down, look at Patty, stroke her and talk to her; and then ride slower, and seem more natural. But at other times he would be different — silent, and gloomy and absent-looking. Enriquez, his valet, seemed to understand all his freaks, but I used to wonder about them a great deal.

But one day I suspected the truth. I was out riding with Signor Starhemberg. and we were walking our horses through an old orange grove, three or four miles out of the city, when we saw a carriage under the shade of the trees. A very old gentleman was asleep on the back seat, and a lovely lady sat holding the lines. There was an empty seat beside her, and they seemed waiting for some one.

As we came in sight of these people, I saw Signor Starhemberg start on his horse as if a knife had pricked his heart. At first he drew rein, then he rode straight to the side of the lady.

The blood ebbed out of her face as he came up. I kept back, of course, but I saw her cheek turn white as snow. It was evidently an unexpected meeting.

Well, I don't know what he said to her, of course, but I had never seen Signor Starhemberg appear as he did then, in speaking to any one. His eyes looked as if they'd drink up her beautiful face. I thought she would faint in her seat, for a minute, then she spoke to him—spoke low, but fast, and earnestly, and he listened, motionless and silent. Suddenly he flung up his hand to Heaven, as if to call down a curse or a blessing, I couldn't tell which, but she caught his arm, and seemed to plead and expostulate with him, and his hand sunk, and his head with it.

Suddenly there was a crash among the bushes, and they started and looked back, to see a man coming up to the carriage with a silver cup of water in his hand. Then my signor waited no longer. He lifted his cap, and, with one sorrowful look at the lady, rode away.

He came up to me in a kind of dream, and stopped.

"Where would signor be pleased to go?" I asked.

"Home! home!" he answered, and we wheeled the horses and rode back to the hotel. And Signor Starhemberg was seized with brain fever that night, and never left his room for four weeks.

Well, many a night I went up to watch with him, for his valet was pretty well worn down with the whole charge of him. The signor was crazy nearly the whole time, crying "Mary! Mary!" as if all his hopes of Heaven hung on that name, and I suspect he thought they did, poor gentleman. But while he was at the very worst, my poor wife, Corece, died, and I was kept away from his side for many days.

But one night Enriquez came to my house, and said that Signor Starhemberg wanted to see me.

"Then he is better?" said I.

"Yes, yes," answered Enriquez.

"And calls no more for Mary?"

"He need never have done that," said Enriquez, "for I hear that she has been married for six months. But master loved her well, I suppose."

"I will come," said I.

I found Signor Starhemberg looking quite white and wan, but he was himself again, and welcomed me kindly. Then it seemed that Euriquez had only told part of his story, for he wanted to marry a Roman girl and leave Signor Starhemberg, and the signor wanted me to enter his service and return with him to America, where his home was. I did not hesitate long; poor Corece was dead, and I had no kin to claim me. I consented to go.

And shortly we set sail for America. Sometimes I was stupid—I had not been trained for a valet, and could never be skillful like Enriquez, but Signor Starhemberg was very kind; he never swore, or threw his boots at me, when I made a mistake, as some gentlemen do.

His place, near New York, was called the Firs. It was a fine, stately house, something like an English mansion, with a housekeeper and a little maid that I fell in love with and married a year after I came to America.

I had charge of all Signor Starhemberg's boxes and drawers, and scarcely a day passed that I did not come across some token of Mary Vane. Sometimes it would be an embroidered handkerchief, then a white ribbon that had tied her hair or strung a ring—a thousand careless things as if my signor had been on very familiar terms with her. There was a large photograph of him with her laughing face looking over his shoulder, hung over the mantel. And at last little Jenny told me that Miss Mary Vane and her father had once spent a whole summer at the Firs, and for a brief time Miss Mary and the signor had been engaged to be married. She didn't know what broke it off, but she believed that her father had wished her to marry some one else, and had told false stories of Signor Starhemberg, and Miss Mary had at last married Dr. Veniero, and had gone to Rome.

Well, Rome or America, she could be nothing to my signor, if she were married. I knew, and he knew it, too, and fought a brave fight not to get cross and peevish with his ill luck. But he would never have the handkerchiefs, and ribbons, and pictures put away out of his sight; he still kept them familiarly among his things.

He was long in getting his strength, but at last he seemed like himself again—cheerful in the main, and kind to all.

Well, a year passed. Signor Starhemberg was absent much in the city on business, and I used to think, sometimes, that he thought no more of Mary Vane.

But one day signor had business in Baltimore, and took me with him, for he expected to be South three weeks, and wherever he might be he liked to be comfortable.

Well, one night I was out walking by myself, for the signor was with a party of gentlemen out for the evening, and wouldn't be home until midnight. I was passing a lonesome wooden house with verandas, when I heard a scream, wild and terrible; and as I stopped, staring and with my blood chilling in every limb, I saw a woman spring out of this house and come running wildly across the street. She screamed with every step, and in a minute there issued from the door a man with a loaded pistol in his hand. It was not strange that I knew neither of them. She was changed with suffering, and he was drunk with rage. After the flying figure of the woman he bounded, shrieking the most frightful oaths, and in a second I stepped in his way, shouting:

"Stop! stop!"

I meant to do him no harm, only to keep him away from the woman. But when he found his pathway blocked, he seized his revolver, and fired every one of those six barrels at me, as fast as he could fire. I don't know what saved me from death. Instantly he was surrounded, for people appeared from all quarters at the sound of the shots, and I found that I was bleeding—that's all, a flesh-wound in my forearm. But my cap had two holes through it, and the skirt of my coat another, and there was a line, as straight as a foot rule, cut right through my thick hair, just over the temple. That devilish Dr. Veniero went to prison for that, you believe, my friends! He got a sentence of five years.

Well, Mary Vane married Signor Starhemberg, for I carried her to the carriage that night, and he took care of her. She looked ten years older than in the photograph, but when she had got divorced from her husband, and was engaged to marry signor, it was curious to see how her beauty came back. It was as if all the years of suffering with her dreadful husband had been but a dream, which she had forgotten. He had married her for her money, and spent it, and led a dreadful life wandering over the world, a regular quack adventurer. Her father was dead, and the wonder was that she didn't die, too.

But she lived to be very happy. On his wedding day Signor Starhemberg gave me a fine gold watch. But for me, he says, he might never have found his Mary. My luck has turned, I think.

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—Some black gowns have been made of Henrietta cloth, with lace sleeves and flounces and bands of galloon, and are to our poor mind a rare spoiling of things most excellent when apart.

## ANCIENT CANALS.

### What the Old Kings did Forty Centuries Ago.

Babylonia was indeed a land of rivers, owing its existence to the two streams which flowed through it, year by year adding to its growth by the deposit of rich alluvial soil. The early occupants of the land recognized their debt to these fertilizing waters, and their gratitude found expression in the names which they gave to some of them. The slow Euphrates, which year by year rose to spread its broad floods of water over the fields, was called the "Life of the Land," the sister stream derived its name of "The Rusher" from its narrow and more rapid course. To other rivers which can not now be identified such names as "The Mother of Canals," "The River Flowing with Abundance," "The Crystal River," and other such names were given. Ea, the old culture god of Eridhu, the god of the ocean, became "The God of the Rivers," and especially of the Euphrates, and Rimman, the ram-god, bore the title of "The One Who Causes the Floods to Flow in the Canals."

By these canals a network of fertilizing streams was spread through town and village, garden and field. How early this work commenced we do not know, but it must have been in prehistoric days, for among the most ancient of the cuneiform characters we find the ideographic sign for the canal, and in the hymns of the primitive religious schools of Eridhu, which reach back beyond the fourth millennium before the Christian era, canals are mentioned. Indeed, like the rivers, they were sacred, and prayers were offered to them as to the greater Tigris and Euphrates. A portion of one of these hymns is preserved in a fragmentary tablet discovered by Prof. Sayce. "Thou canal, I have made thee! In the day when I dug thee, then the great gods were beside thy bank, and Ea, the king of the deep, had created blessings within thy heart, and he presented his flood before thee. O thou mighty river, supreme are thy members, (streams). That which is evil in my body, in thy channel erase it and bear it with thy stream. May I glorify that which is made. May I exalt thy spring."

The small fragment suffices to prove that in Babylonia, as in China and Egypt, the construction of canals was regarded as a pious act, and under the protection and blessing of the gods. Proof of this in historic times is afforded by inscriptions discovered by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam during his excavations in Babylonia. In about the year B. C. 2150 the throne of Babylon was seized by a Kassite or Kossean prince named Khammurabi, who, during his reign of fifty years, succeeded, as he says in his inscriptions, in "building the land"—that is, uniting together the scattered and independent States into one, with Babylon as capital. This Prince, like Urbahu (B. C. 4000) before him and the great Nebuchadnezzar, not only rebuilt the empire, but directed his attention to the repair of ruined temples, palaces and public works; and his records are found in many of the ancient cities.

Among the inscriptions of this monarch found by Mr. Rassam is one of which we have five copies—two written in the still surviving Sumerian or Turannian language, and three in the Semitic dialect of North Babylonia, which was fast becoming the national tongue. These inscriptions were found in the ruins of the sun-god and relate to the king's restoration of the temple and other public works. In the text the king says: "I am Khammurabi, the mighty king, king of Babylon, king of the four quarters, builder of the land, the king whose deeds are pleasing to the glory of Shamas and Merodach. The tower (observatory) of Sippara, with heaps of earth like (unto) the high hills, its summit I raised, and with a rampart I encircled it. The canal of Sippara I dug, and with double banks I regulated it."

In closing this inscription he says: "Since far distant days that which each king among the kings of the city had not done for Shames, my lord, magnificently I did." The great public work here referred to is evidently the same as that described on the clay tablet in the Louvre, which is somewhat longer. The king there says: "The river of Khammurabia, the benefactor of men, pouring out the waters of fertility for the men of Sumir and Akkad, I dug. Its complete course of fertilization I restored, the two banks I prolonged, and perennial streams for the people of Sumir and Akkad I appointed, and for irrigation and drinking waters I appointed them." Although in the first inscription Khammurabi claims to be the founder of the canal, it seems from the second text that he was only the restorer of a work which had been in existence in former times. Clearly, however it indicates a shifting of the bed of the Euphrates westward, for at one time that river had washed the walls of the city of Sippara of the Sun, and was itself called the river of Sippara. That such shiftings of the river's bed did take place we have clear testimony, for Mr. Rassam has found an inscription relating to this canal which mentions such a change. More than fifteen centuries later on, between the years B. C. 625–606, there was placed in the temple a cylinder inscription written by order of Nabupalassar, the Assyrio-Babylonian general (who had usurped the throne of Babylon and founded the new Babylonian empire), recording his restoration of the temple and the city.

Regarding the canal he makes the following statement: "From Sippara, the holy city beloved of Samas and Ai, the river Euphrates had removed itself. I, the favorite of their highness, the waters of its course restored. I, Nebupalassar, holy and submissive, worshiping the great gods, the canal Sippara there caused to be excavated. Skillfully-made water stores for Shamas, my lord, there I constructed. The channel of that canal with bitumen and brick I regulated, and to Shamas, my lord, protecting banks I established." This inscription proves that during the fifteen centuries which had elapsed between the two inscriptions the Euphrates had changed its course. The decay or sitting-up of canals and the shifting open river-courses was not uncommon in Babylonia, as there are many inscriptions to prove.

Thus in contrast we have the "old canal of Cutha" spoken of in contradistinction to the new canal of Cutha, which was of more recent construction. The Babylonian canals were splendid pieces of work, and displayed great engineering skill; many which were made centuries before the Christian era have been in use to the present day. The canal of Khammurabi is probably the modern Yussifieh, which passes close to Sippara, and joining other canals, reaches across to the Tigris. The canal of Cutha is probably the Hube Ibrahim, still called the Nar Kute, or "River of Cutha;" while the Hubl es-Sook, the Shat-el-Hie, the Hindiyeh canal, are all inland waterways, still partially in use, which had their origin long before the days of Nebuchadnezzar. The provinces of Baghdad and Busra are still rich under the rule of the Turk; but were that rule relaxed and the taxes on irrigation and cultivation removed the old brick-lined canals might soon be cleared of the debris which fill them, and once more the "waters of Babylon" might transform the whole region into the "garden" of the gods."

### Ancient Egyptian Gowns.

Under the old empire in ancient Egypt, both queen and peasant wore, as a rule, the same close-fitting robe, which reached from the shoulders to the ankle; this was either supported by two straps somewhat like the modern braces worn by men, or it covered the shoulders and opened on the chest in V form. These dresses were made of linen, sometimes of an unbleached yellow hue, though white was preferred as the coolest and most cleanly.

When, later, the great conquests of the Egyptians opened out the country to foreign influences and customs, we find a great change in the fashion of dress; then it was that both men and women began to wear the long transparent robes, more decorative, perhaps, than useful; these are found represented most perfectly in the sculptures of Abydos, though some of the casts from the tombs of the Kings of Thebes in the British Museum give us a very good idea of their beauty. The outer robe, which covered the old close-fitting garment, descended in graceful folds to the feet; it was sometimes made without sleeves, part of the dress hanging over the shoulders and tied in front with long bows; at other times the left arm only was put through a sleeve, and the right arm left free; or there might be two sleeves either almost close-fitting to the arms, or hanging down nearly as far as the knees. These dresses were capable of artistic draping according to the taste of the individual, but always in the case of the woman followed the beautiful lines of her figure, and were never forced; like some of the men's clothes in ancient Egypt and some of the modern dresses of our own country, to represent an exaggerated shape which could belong to no human being. The dress simply clothed the figure; the woman, too unconscious of her beauty to try to hide it, allowed the long sweeping lines to be seen, until the Greeks taught them those beautiful, elaborate folds of drapery which won the admiration of the world. The material found in such quantities in the tombs is never "made up" into dresses, partly because such dresses as were worn required little *making*; partly, perhaps, because the living friends and relations thought that the fashions might alter so much in the course of years, that the lady who was gone to the Hidden Land would rather have her trousseau in such form that she could use it as she liked. This material is always of linen, generally toned by age to a beautiful yellow or tawny brown. Notwithstanding their love for white, we often find the Egyptians represented their goddesses or their deceased friends in robes remarkable for the wealth of coloring lavished upon them. These dresses are sometimes yellow with red sashes tied in front, the long ends reaching to the bottom of the robe; sometimes red, covered with yellow stars; others are embroidered in diamond patterns with pearls and precious stones, designs of lotus or papyrus forming a beautiful border at the top and bottom. This coloring may seem to us crude and harsh, and, indeed, it is quite unsuitable for our dull climate, but in the atmosphere of Egypt the brilliancy of the sunshine takes out all vivid coloring and blends it into the softness and harmony of a rainbow.

### A Drink of Water.

A little five-year-old boy left his seat in church one Sabbath morning, and walked up the pulpit steps, and stood by the side of the minister.

"What do you want, my little man?" said the pastor, stopping in the midst of his sermon.

"A drink of water," the child innocently replied.

The good man poured out a glass of water, the child drank it and left the platform, but seeing the amused faces of the audience, he thought some mistake had been made, and remembered he had not expressed his thanks; so turning to the minister he made a bow and said, "Thank you, sir," and went to his seat, perfectly satisfied that all was right.

### Banging Horses' Tails.

The docking of horses tails is a mere method of fashion. Just now, in and about New York city, one sees banged tails on all the saddle horses. There is a fashion too in some sections of banging the tails of carriage horses—cutting the hair irregularly—just beyond the end of the bone of the tail. The tails of some of the racing horses are cut square and left somewhat longer as to the hair than those of carriage horses. The cutting off of a portion of the bone of the tail is now rarely practiced.

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—Silk and cotton grow more and more mixed—not in fabric, but in costumes. Silk blouses are seen with cotton skirts, and, beside velvet collars and cuffs, a wide velvet sash is much liked for wear with cotton gowns. It must be black or of some dark rich color.

## FASHION NOTES.

—A very pretty stylish jacket of gray princess cloth was trimmed with crescents of rich passementerie.

—The woman who dares now wears a skirt of bright red silk with a black lace blouse waist by way of offset.

—In directoire sashes a new effect is obtained by making them of two shades of a color with four ends and a rosette bow.

—Very new bracelets and necklaces are the thinnest possible hoops of gold or silver in numbers from fifteen to fifty.

—A very pretty jacket of marine blue cloth, lined with plaid silk, was trimmed all around with a narrow gold passementerie.

—Among new fabrics corded silk, with a thread of gold running through it, is one of the richest, and indescribably handsome.

—If a silk petticot is worn it must match the gown in hue quite as strictly as the stockings and much more so than the gloves.

—Morning gowns cut low in the neck at the front fasten over a fichu of folded mull, and have cuffs of folded mull about the wrist.

—The loose sailor or Garabaldi blouses are good wear for growing girls, as they give room for development and hide undesirable angles.

—Low shoes of patent leather with ribbons that tied in a bow on the instep are no end stylish, but must not appear outdoors except at the seaside.

Another was of black armure silk. This was trimmed with a pretty fancy braid in colors. It was put in close to the edge and formed a very stylish and coquettish trimming.

—Black hats are allowable with any colored costume, and are more and more trimmed with green ribbon in variety, while in Paris they add short green plumes as well.

—Polonaises approach the directoire shape when of thick material, but of thin are gathered fully in the shoulders, lapped to the left, and very much draped in the skirt.

—White Henrietta cloth and white camels' hair are far and away the choicest of the season's light wool textures, while striped Scotch cheviots bear off the palm for use.

—Ribbon four to eight inches wide appear on the newest hats, and if the bows look as though they were designed by a lunatic and had been through a cyclone, the acme of elegance has been attained.

—The braces which are sometimes used to trim bodices are varied by being differently arranged, or made of different materials. They are invariably tapered toward the waist, however, both back and front.

—Bodices of Henrietta cloth in light shades, close fitting, with short cutaway fronts over a vest of pleated silk or crepe, may be worn with any sort of skirt, and are well-nigh as useful as the ever faithful blouse.

—The tight-fitting jacket, molding the bust like a cuirass, is most in favor. It does not absolutely exclude the jacket with loose fronts, so much the fashion last year, but as it is more coquettish and youthful-looking it soon will.

—An effective variation in the ever popular waistcoat consists of a chemisette which is very much like a gentleman's shirt front. These have fancy buttons, and are strapped near the waist with bands of velvet or of the dress fabric.

—The newest striped materials for summer wear show shadings of color from the deepest to the palest shades, as, for instance, dark blue shaded to pale gray, or garnet to pale pink. Gowns made of such fabrics do not need any other trimming.

—There are two distinct styles of this jacket—one is open and the other close. The close jacket is perfect fitting and has a short basque. The open jacket has fronts very much pinched in, molding the bust, but not joining each other, neither hooked nor buttoned, but made on purpose to remain apart; they are always lined with silk of another color. There is a small straight collar, not like a man's collar, but merely a straight band.

—Brooches grow larger and larger, and from a single flower or cluster of one sort have risen to a bouquet in which the pansy, violet and daisy entwine their stems of gold, or else it is three Parma violets tied with gold thread and shining with diamond dew, or may be a cluster of Persian lilac or a cluster of blue German corn flowers, or now and again a realistic edelweis in dull enamel.

—Very handsome white muslin gowns have a scallop at the foot of the skirt and small embroidered sprigs powdered all over it are made very full, with single seam at back; shirred deeply to form a yoke at top, looped high at one side to let a scalloped flounce be seen, have a round waist of the sprigged stuff, and are finished by a wide empire sash of soft silk at the waist and one or two small bows of very good ribbon here and there about them.

—A very pretty trimming for very thin materials is moire ribbon, set on in plain bands, one above another. A skirt with three flounces of fine Brussels net had nine, seven and five rows of moire ribbon around the respective flounces. The undulating effect produced by every motion of the slender figure for which the dress was made was the poetry of elegance. Equally handsome and stylish are skirts trimmed with wider bands of ribbon set on perpendicularly. These ribbons are either turned in loops at the bottom or turned to a point and finished with a covered drop. When used on very thin material they are without finish at the ends other than a cut double point or a raveled end with the fringe falling over the edge of the skirt.

—The manager of Fred Gebhard's California farm paid a visit to Jobstown recently, and inspected the stables and paddocks on P. Lorillard's Rancocas Stock Farm. He was much pleased with all that he saw, and thinks Rancocas the best appointed farm in the country.

## HORSE NOTES.

—Captain Brown's colt Defaulter is as good as ever he was, which is saying a great deal.

—The Chicago special will probably be a race between Clingstone and Prince Wilkes.

—It is not true that the pacer Georgetown has gone to South America with Endymion.

—Arrow and Johnston are barred from the Kansas City Fair Association, free for all pacing races.

—Bride & Armstrong paid $8,500 for the pooling privileges at Detroit, and the sales aggregated $120,000.

—The pacer Rowdy Boy, 2.13¾, reported dead some time ago, is campaigning through New Jersey.

—Clingstone and Belle Hamlin will meet in a special at Buffalo. The best two in three, free for all, did not fill.

—Peter V. Johnston has sent his stable of trotters, which contains ten head, to Washington Park, Chicago.

—Barnes, with 98, heads the list of winning jockies. Covington is second, with 75, and McLaughlin third, with 43.

—French parties, through George Vorhees, are after Mambrino Sparkle, and offer $6000 for her. Mr. Gordon's price is $10,000.

—Edward and Dick Swiveller are now 16 and 18 years old respectively, but Frank Work occasionally speeds them on the road.

—Buckra, the well-known cross-country horse, broke down in the steeplechase at Monmouth Park, on Saturday, July 28th.

—Splan drove Fred Folger a mile in 2.18 at Cleveland on the 4th. Wilcox worked a mile in 2.16; Grover C. in 2.19, and Ella P. in 2.19¼.

—A match race between the colts Messenger Golddust and Horace Wilkes will be trotted at the Nashville (Tenn.) Fair in September.

—Jockey Freeman was kicked on the leg by Hypocrite just before the start in one of the Saratoga races. Freeman's leg was fractured.

—George Barbee, the jockey, owns a fine farm on the Johnston turnpike near Mount Holly, N. J., where he spends what little time he has.

—Frank McLaughlin was ruled off the track at Yonkers on Tuesday, July 31st, for striking a spectator with a whip who had accused him of riding a "stiff."

—The Kinloch stud, comprising seventy-five head of thoroughbreds, including the stallions Aristides and Uhlan, the property of the late J. Lucas Turner, of St. Louis, will be sold at auction on November 21.

—Budd Doble is preparing Johnston to pace a mile under saddle faster than it was ever paced before. Then he will hook him up with running mate and beat the time of Westmont, If successful, Johnston will hold at the end of this season all the pacing records—in single harness, to wagon, under saddle and in double harness.

—Budd Doble will ship Oliver K. home from Cleveland. The old trouble in the foreleg was cured, and then the sheath of a tendon lower down was slightly ruptured. Had it not been for this he is satisfied that he would have driven the gelding in 2.12 or better. The horse will be turned out, and not worked again until next spring.

—Crit Davis has the following horses in his stable now at Cleveland: Prince Wilkes, 2.16; McLeod, 2.21½; Jeremiah, 2.25½; Bessie C., 2.30; Hynight, by Red Wilkes, Catherine S., by Messenger Chief, and Zadie Wilkes, a 2 year old, by Gambetta Wilkes.

—Commodore N. W. Kittson's heirs have decided to sell off the peerless collection of broodmares and stallions which have helped to make Erdenheim famous the world over, and after this year no more foals will be reared on the historic ground. The yearlings of 1889 will be sold next June or July.

—Two closely contested races were trotted over the half-mile track at Waverly, N. J., on Saturday July 28th. The match race between O. S. B. and Frank M. proved a five-heat race. Both horses entered the 2.30 list, O. S. B. getting a mark of 2.27, and Frank M., who is by Sweepstakes, a record of 2.24½. The 2.37 class had six starters and was won by Valdine, which reduced his record to 2.33½.

—The following new records were made at the Detroit meeting:

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| Budd Doble (pacer), b. g., by Indianapolis | 2.20¾ |
| Daireen, gr. m., by Harold | 2.21¾ |
| Guy, bk. g., by Kentucky Prince | 2.16¾ |
| Jack Curry (pacer), gr. g., by Traveler | 2.21¾ |
| Kit Curry, br. m., by Mambrino Bruce | 2.19¾ |
| Onie D. (pacer), by Warwick Boy | 2.24¾ |
| Roy, ch. g., by Royal Fearnaught | 2.24 |
| White Stockings, b. g., breeding unknown | 2.18¾ |

—At Detroit the last week in July there were twenty-five heats trotted and thirteen paced on the three days there was racing. Twelve of the heats in the trotting events were finished below 2.20, and five in the pacing races were recorded below that mark. The best on record were made during the meeting. Guy reducing the best record ever made in a 3 minute race to 2.16¼, and Arrow pacing the 5 year old pacing record at 2.14½. The average time made by the trotters during the meeting was about 2.21 1-5, and the average time for the pacers within a small fraction of 2.19½. The average time for the meeting was a fraction under 2.20½.

—The scarcity of good 3 year old material was again demonstrated in the race for the Trenton stakes at Monmouth, which brought out nine starters, with Mr. Withers' Minority colt the favorite and Defaulter the second choice. The latter won by half a length, but the race was a poor one, the mile and furlong being run in 1.57¾, the only really slow time of the day. There was no bid for the winner, who was entered to be sold at $2000. The Optional stakes, also a selling race, had a dozen starters, but, as in the Trenton, the quality was nothing to boast of. Dave Gideon's Groomsman, about the best looker in the lot, secured his maiden win. At the Erdenheim yearling sale he was purchased by Emory & Co., for $600, and brought $750 at their breaking-up sale.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 16 1888

# The Man of Maine.

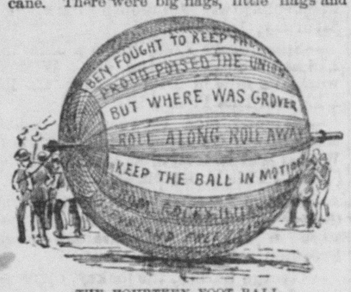
## James G. Blaine Arrives in New York at Last.

### MET BY MANY OF HIS ADMIRERS.

**A Great Demonstration by Republicans in the Metropolis—Many Vessels Greet Him in the Bay—The Trip from New York to Boston—Speeches on the Way.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The parade in honor of Mr. Blaine Thursday night was conducted with much eclat, despite the detention at sea of the great apostle of protection.

Fifth avenue's sidewalks were crowded, and as the gay paraders, with bands, banners and torches swept along, a continuous roar of applause resounded in their glad ears. The most striking novelty of the occasion was the multitude of flags displayed. Every man in the procession waved a flag on his cane. There were big flags, little flags and




THE FOURTEEN FOOT BALL.

all sorts of flags. The big campaign ball, fourteen feet in diameter, dating from 1840, was greatly applauded as it was rolled along.

Cappa's full band led the parade with the lively air, "Marching Through Georgia." Then came the many organizations of cadets from this and other cities, in their varied and striking uniforms and costumes, and many of them attended by excellent bands of music giving forth patriotic and stirring airs. Many barried banners inscribed with their party principles.

The march past the reviewing stand occupied two hours and ten minutes, and it is estimated that 30,000 men were in line.

The news that the City of New York had been sighted off Fire Island gave new life to the anxious and twice disappointed crowd of enthusiasts who were awaiting the arrival of James G. Blaine, and they were early at the pier for a third trip, this time confident of success. The Laura M. Starin received them this time, and as soon as all were on board the little excursion boat steamed down through the Narrows, and awaited the steamship just outside. The City of New York soon came in sight, and she presented a gala appearance.

The Blaine party was soon transferred to the Starin. It consisted of Mr. Blaine, his wife and his two daughters, Margaret and Hattie. They were escorted to the ladies' cabin, whither Mr. Blaine had the greatest difficulty in following them, owing to the crush of friends, who surrounded him on all sides and insisted upon grasping his hand.

The president of the Republican club, Mr. E. T. Barlett, was introduced, and made a long speech of welcome, to which Mr. Blaine happily responded on the deck of the Starin.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's remarks the members of the club and their guests passed through the cabin and greeted Mr. Blaine.

The ovation which Mr. Blaine received when he arrived at the Fifth Avenue hotel was such as he will not soon forget. The

BLAINE MAKES HIS APPEARANCE.

members of the family arrived at the hotel some fifteen minutes before the great Republican, and the hotel corridors were crowded, the dense throng shouting, "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine."

After repeated calls and cheers for "Blaine," which lasted five minutes, he appeared on one of the hotel balconies and spoke a few words, which were enthusiastically received.

Mr. Blaine passed a quiet Sunday at Manhattan Beach.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Mr. Blaine left here yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. There was comparatively a small crowd at the station to see him off, not more than half a hundred witnessed his departure from the Fifth Avenue hotel. The private car of President Clark, of the New York and New Haven road, was placed at the disposal of the Blaine party. It was attached to the 11 o'clock express on the New Haven road.

Most of the Republican leaders had said good-by to Mr. Blaine the night before, and his callers at the hotel in the morning were not very numerous and included only personal friends.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The train left New York amid the booming of cannon and the waving of handkerchiefs, and friendly greetings followed the party all the way.

**The Campaign in Indiana.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The Democrats and Republicans will open the campaign in this state at the same time, on the same date, between the 25th of the present and the 1st of next month. Ex-Senator McDonald is preparing a speech for the Democratic opening. He will deal altogether with the tariff issue. Ex-Governor Porter is engaged on a speech for the Republicans.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE.

## NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

**Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.**

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 8.—Six men under Foreman Edward Connors were raising a derrick upon a trestle near Mapleton station, on the Pennsylvania road, when a heavy car, loaded with bridge stone, in running a flying switch became uncontrollable, left the rails where the trestle began, landing square upon the spot where the workers stood, crushing the trestle and men into the Juniata river, fifty feet below. Foreman George Connors, of Mechanicsville, New York, fell thirty-five feet. His head was crushed in three places. His injuries are probably fatal. George Spangler, of Middletown, Pa., sustained injuries to his spinal column, breast and abdomen and legs broken. He will die. Albert Mullens, of Birmingham, Ala., breast horribly crushed, not expected to live. Henry Brown, of Mapleton, Pa., leg broken in two places, also other injuries. John Costello, of Philadelphia, arm broken, face lacerated in strips, eyes badly hurt, other injuries, condition serious. George W. Schaeffer, Huntingdon, Pa., slightly injured. The men were caught in the heavy timbers and had to be dug out. They were taken to Altoona city hospital. The accident was due to the engineer's carelessness. He shifted the car into the side track at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

**Wages of Flint Glass Workers.**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The wage question of flint glass workers was settled at a conference of the workers and manufacturers. The scale is practically the same as last year. The flint glass factories, after a six weeks' shut down, will all resume operations next Monday. Six thousand men will be given employment. Stocks are now light, and the prospects for the year are reported to be very promising.

**Fierce Thunder Storms.**

READING, Aug. 8.—During the heavy thunder storm which passed over this county this evening lightning struck the Reformed church at Stouchsburg. The bolt struck the steeple and passed through the building into the cellar, shattering the woodwork and ceilings, but set nothing on fire. The loss amounted to about $100.

A frame stable in Lebanon was struck by lightning and burned. The Catholic church at Cornwall was struck and burned to the ground, together with four dwelling houses near by.

YORK, Aug. 8.—A terribly destructive storm passed over this city and vicinity this evening. The unfinished main building on the new fair grounds was blown down; loss, $5,000. Houses and barns were unroofed, and trees snapped off like straws and uprooted. The street electric lights were out for some time. The sewers failed to carry off the water, and business houses and cellars were flooded. In the country barns were blown down, unroofed and burned by lightning. Outstanding crops were badly washed and fences, trees and outbuildings were blown down.

**Through the Draw.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—A passenger engine on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad plunged through the open drawbridge at Gray's Ferry. An apprentice in the round house at Sixtieth street, a boy named McCord, was buried under the engine at the bottom of the Schuylkill river. The engineer, James A. Bell, who lives in Baltimore, had one leg broken and was injured internally. He is dead. The fireman, William McMichael, also of Baltimore, jumped from the engine into the river, and escaped unhurt. Harry Sawyer, another apprentice, 18 years old, who lives in this city, was badly hurt about the head and had one of his hands badly cut.

The empty engine was running backward and had arrived at the depot, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, with a Baltimore train. The engine was bound for the round house, at Sixtieth street, and was running at the rate of ten miles at hour when it plunged into the river. The bridge is very dark at night. It was particularly dark at the time of the accident on account of the storm. There are only two lights at the draw. When the draw is open they show red, when the draw is shut the lights are white. Neither the engineer nor fireman saw any lights at all. They didn't know the draw was open. Michael Kane, the draw engineer, and his assistant had turned the draw open to allow a tug and a loaded schooner to pass up the river. Kane says the lights were burning and the proper precautionary signals displayed.

Superintendent Van Smith will institute an investigation.

**Dynamiters in Wilkesbarre.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11.—It is known that a regularly organized band of dynamiters exists in this city, and detectives are now at work endeavoring to ferret them out. A sensation has been caused by the finding of an unexploded bomb under the wholesale grocery house of Williams Bros. The head of this firm is chairman of the police committee of the city council.

**A Vein of Gold Quartz Discovered.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A Herald special from Bellefonte, Pa., says that a vein of gold quartz rock has been discovered in the Karthaus Basin, located in the Allegheny mountains, about twenty-five miles northwest of Bellefonte. Indications are that the rock will yield about $100 per ton, and there is great excitement among the farmers and others in that neighborhood.

**Struck Against Scab Labor.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Three hundred men employed at the axle works, the largest of the kind in the country, have struck because of the employment of scab labor. The strikers warn mechanics to keep away from Wilkesbarre.

**Supposed Fireproof Building Burned.**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The dynamo plant of the East End Electric Light company was damaged by fire to the extent of $20,000. The origin of the fire is not known. The structure was supposed to be fireproof. The loss is covered by insurance.

**Prohibitionists to Move to New York.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 11.—At the meeting of the state Prohibition executive committee it was announced that the national Prohibition headquarters would soon be removed from Chicago to New York.

**Flint Glass Factories Start Up.**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—At midnight last night the 130 factories controlled by the American Flint Glass Workers' union were put in operation, and over 6,000 men who have been idle since June 30 will return to work at more satisfactory wages than has been paid since the union was formed.

**The New Dynamite Cruiser.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 13.—There will be a trial trip of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius from Camp's shipyards within a couple of weeks. The vessel will be fully equipped early in the fall. The cruiser Baltimore will be launched on Aug. 23.

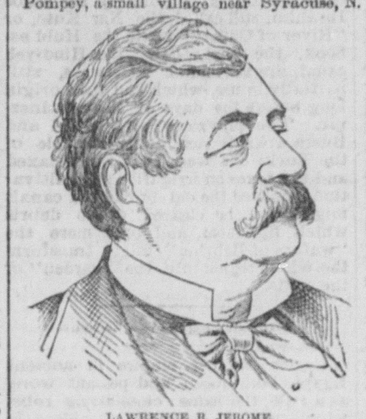
## LARRY JEROME DEAD.

**A Famous New Yorker—A Sketch of His Career.**

SHARON, Conn., Aug. 13.—Larry Jerome died at Century cottage yesterday about noon, in his 69th year. He became unconscious Friday, and remained in that condition until his death. He passed peacefully away, and his last hours were probably unattended by pain.

His son, William Travers Jerome, and his wife, besides other relatives, were present at his bedside when the end came.

Lawrence Roscoe Jerome was born at Pompey, a small village near Syracuse, N.



LAWRENCE R. JEROME.

Y. He was one of a family of eleven children, of whom ten were boys. When Lawrence was 12 years old his father moved to Marion, Wayne county, and engaged in farming on a large scale on a farm owned by Amos Hall. For several years Lawrence assisted in the farm work, and then he went to Rochester and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Hiram K. Jerome.

Law did not suit the jolly boy, and so he soon went to New York and engaged as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment. This proved no more to his taste, and he soon went into partnership with his brother Leonard and began the publication of The Native American at Rochester. After the election of Fillmore as president Lawrence Jerome was made collector of the port of Rochester, and Leonard went to Trieste as consul.

When a change of administration caused his removal Lawrence came to this city, and with his brothers, Addison and Leonard, engaged in stock brokerage.

Lawrence had little money, but his friend, James Gordon Bennett, presented him with a seat on the Stock Exchange, then valued at $25,000.

The firm was very prosperous, and Leonard Jerome was for a time one of the biggest men in the financial world.

Lawrence, after the dissolution of the firm, began operating upon his own account, but did not make a success of it. His jovial nature was not intended for business, and it is said that some of the sharpers of Wall street took advantage of his good nature, borrowed large sums of money and robbed him in other ways.

Mr. Jerome's wife, who survives him, was the daughter of Amos Hall, the owner of the farm upon which Lawrence worked when a boy. His brother Leonard married Clara A. Hall, another daughter. Mr. Jerome had four sons, of whom three survive him. The eldest was Roswell H. Jerome, who was assistant district attorney of New York at the age of 21. He was a remarkably bright young man, but died when but 23 years old. The other sons are Lovell H., who is a graduate of West Point, and is now a special treasury agent in Texas; Lawrence Roscoe, who is managing an extensive ranch in the west, and William Travers Jerome, an assistant district attorney on the staff of Col. Fellows.

**Von Moltke Has Resigned.**

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Count von Moltke has retired from his position as field marshal of the German army, and is succeeded by Lieut.

VON MOLTKE.

Gen. Count von Waldersee. Emperor William has written a gracious and affectionate letter to Gen. Moltke, nominating him for president of the Country Defence division.

**Where's the Contract Labor Law?**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Over 200 workmen skilled in various trades, principally iron and steel, passed through this city on the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday, en route to different western cities, to take positions promised them previous to their sailing from England. They arrived in Philadelphia Sunday on the steamship Ohio. One of their number, a man of good appearance, stated that he was from Shropshire, England; that he was a skilled workman in iron and steel; and that he as well as a number of his companions were going to Joliet, Ills., to accept positions in the steel works at that place. He had been receiving wages of three shillings per day in England, and spoke of the condition of foreign workingmen and their families as deplorable.

**Oil Piped 206 Miles.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—At 12:10 o'clock yesterday morning crude petroleum started from Lima, O., three weeks ago, arrived in Chicago through the big pipe line of the National Transit company. The oil is now flowing into the tanks at South Chicago at the rate of 8,000 barrels per hour. The oil is pumped through an eight inch pipe from the Ohio oil fields, 206 miles away. The oil is to be used for heating purposes. According to the company's figures, 100 manufacturing firms in the city have contracted to use the new fuel, and that they are now doing so with great saving. From the distributing station, the oil will be furnished the wells of Minneapolis and the factories of the northwest in tank cars.

**Republican Delegates.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Following are the delegates to the Republican state convention chosen from Rochester last night: H. H. Warner, G. C. Buell, Samuel Wilder, Alfred Wright, Henry Michaels, J. W. Harman, Henry Hebine, S. D. W. Cleveland, Frank Fritzsche, Richard Curran, F. R. Winne, A. S. McNab. The delegates are for Maj. C. R. Parsons for lieutenant governor, and are favorable to Warner Miller for governor.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods ! -:- New Styles !

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

HARPER & KREAMER,
Centre Hall.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, PA. | CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

*Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs*

Undertaking a Specialty.

**N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir** a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

**Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

**Arnica and Oil Liniment** for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew,

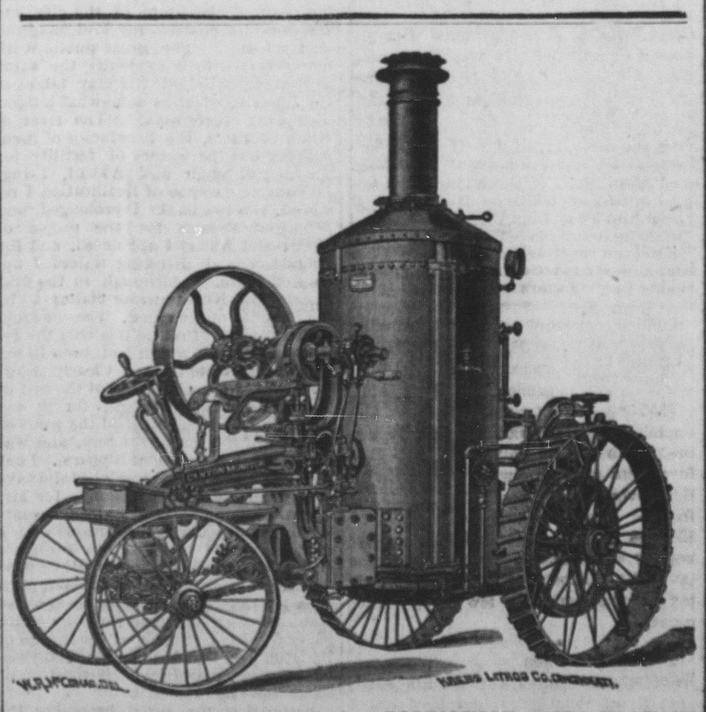
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.



Theaboveengine for sale by BUCKEYE IMPLEMENT AGENCY, REBERSBURG, Pa. We also handle all kinds of Farm Implements, and can give a better bargain than elsewhere. Call on or address

C. M. GRAMLEY,
REBERSBURG, PA.

Calla Lily Roller Flour

o)—— Best in the Market. ——(o

1888.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bellefonte | N W | R M Magee, |
| | S W | V J Bower |
| | W W | O L Meek. |
| Howard Boro | | A Weber, |
| Milesburg Boro | | A M Butler, |
| Millheim Boro | | Sam'l Weiser, Jr., |
| Centre Hall Boro | | J W McCormick. |
| Philipsburg | 1st W | Jerry Sankey, |
| | 2d W | Joseph Riley |
| | 3d W | Jackson Gorton, |
| Unionville Boro | | J C Smith. |
| Benner twp | | Cornelius Hazle, |
| Boggs twp | N P | Geo Brown. |
| do | W P | T F Adams, |
| do | E P | H L Barnhart, |
| Burnside twp | | Wm Hippie, |
| College twp | | Geo Roan, |
| Curtin twp | | David Brickley. |
| Ferguson twp | E P | D W Miller. |
| do | W P | Sam'l Harpster, Jr., |
| Gregg twp | S P | Wm Hanna, |
| do | N P | Wm Lose, |
| Haines twp | E P | J H Orndorf, |
| do | W P | Calvin Weaver, |
| Half Moon twp | | J H Griffin, |
| Harris twp | | C C Meyer, |
| Howard twp | | Geo D Johston, |
| Huston twp | | Wm Irvina |
| Liberty twp | | D W Herring, |
| Marion twp | | John S Hoy, |
| Miles twp | | James J Gramley, |
| Patton twp | | P A Sellers |
| Penn twp | | Jacob S Meyer, |
| Potter twp | N P | Jno W Conley, |
| do | S P | W W Spangler, |
| Rush twp, | S P | Jno Kennedy, |
| do | N P | Orrin Vail, |
| Snow Shoe | W P | Frank Tulberty, |
| do | E P | J S Ewing. |
| Spring twp | | Perry Gentzel. |
| Taylor twp | | Wm T Hoover, |
| Walker twp | | A G Kreamer, |
| Worth twp | | Levi Reese, |
| Union twp | | Aaron Fahr. |

WILLIAM F. REBER, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

**INVENTION** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old: no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y

AGENTS WANTED

JUST PUBLISHED—HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Contains also full and complete lives of both

HARRISON & MORTON

the great standard bearers. Ills'd. with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular ex-gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of a like prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, endorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in 2c. stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.

WINTER & CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated to WILLIAM GOODHART.
26jul6t Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon. the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 4th Monday of Aug. A. D. 1888, for a charter of a corporation, to be called "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Cross," in Georges Valley, Centre county, Penna. The object of which shall be to advance the Glory of God and secure the Spiritual good of the members and promote the moral and religious welfare of the community in the preaching of the Gospel and the faithful observance and administrations of the Sacrament and Ordinances of Jesus Christ, according to the government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America.
STITZER & MAGEE,
Att'ys for Petitioners.
Bellefonte, Pa., July 18, '88

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. being the 27th day of Aug. 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.
ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

DESCHER'S GUN STORE

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.-

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

# Laid in a Soldier's Tomb

## Last Chapter in the History of Gallant Little Phil.

### ELABORATE FUNERAL RITES.

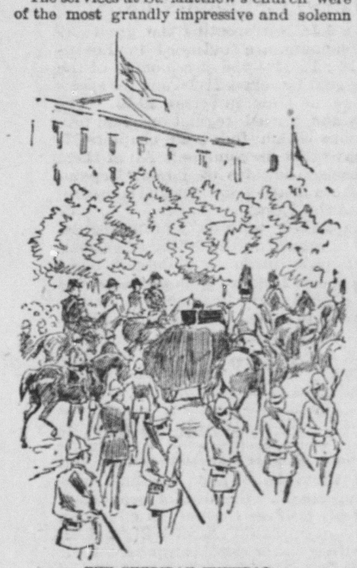
**The President and Many Distinguished Friends of the Brave Soldier Gather in St. Matthew's Church, Washington—The Ceremonies at the Grave.**

NONQUITT, Aug. 17.—The Sheridan cottage is closed. This little town has been besieged by sightseers ever since the general's death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The mortal remains of Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan were laid away in the grave on the hillside in Arlington cemetery this afternoon, in the presence of his widow and relatives, the president of the United States, cabinet officers, senators, congressmen, army and navy officers and a vast concourse of citizens.

The final act was a triple salute, consisting of, first, seventeen guns from the light batteries; second, three salvos of musketry from the batallion, followed by "taps" from a cavalry trumpet.

The services at St. Matthew's church were of the most grandly impressive and solemn



THE SHERIDAN FUNERAL.

character, and were witnessed by such an audience of distinguished persons as is rarely seen together.

For the services three chairs were placed on either side of the main aisle in front of the pews. A prie dieu was before each chair. The chairs on the right were occupied by Mrs. Sheridan, Col. Sheridan and another brother. Those on the left by the president, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom.

The route of the funeral procession was as follows: Out H street to Pennsylvania avenue, across Rock creek by the Avenue bridge, out Bridge street across the Aqueduct bridge and to the cemetery by the Fort Myer road.

### GEN. SHERIDAN'S WILL.

**He Leaves One-third of His Estate to His Wife—Other Bequests.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Sheridan's will was filed and admitted to probate in the probate court here yesterday. The will is dated May 23, 1888. He leaves to his wife one-third of all his real estate, except the Ohio homestead, and one-third of all the personal property in lieu of dower.

To Mrs. Kate Sheridan he leaves the Ohio homestead, to revert to his son, Phil Sheridan, in fee simple.

All the rest of the property he leaves to his wife, to his brother, M. V. Sheridan, and Linden Kent in trust to recover rents, etc., for the maintenance and education of his children. He gives the care and guardianship of his children to his wife.

The petition for probate states that his personal estate consists of $2,721 money, $8,000 stocks, etc., $5,000 swords, etc., $3,000 household furniture, $600 horse and carriage and $500 in the house at Nonquitt, and the indebtedness is not more than $1,250.

Letters testamentary were granted Mrs. Sheridan, Col. Sheridan and Mr. Kent on bond of $2,500.

### TRADE BULLETIN.

**New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Money closed at 1½ per cent., the lowest price of the day; the highest rate was 2 per cent. Exchange closed easier; posted rates, 4.85½@4.88; actual rates, 4.84¾@4.85 for 60 days and 4.87¼@4.87½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coup., 127¾ bid; 4½s, do., 107½ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 119@122; Centrals, 113@116.

The stock market was less active during the forenoon than on Saturday, the sales up to 12 o'clock having been only 81,000 shares, of which 31,000 shares were Reading. At noon Reading had declined ⅛. The opening prices were from ⅛ to ¾ higher than at the close on Saturday for nearly all stocks. In the half hour to 12 o'clock the market was firmer, and part of the decline was recovered, leaving prices at noon irregularly changed from Saturday's closing. There was no special feature in the trading. The buying in the afternoon was of an excellent character, and included stocks heretofore neglected, the market closing strong at the highest prices of the day. The total sales of stocks for the day amounted to 150,691 shares.

**General Markets.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—FLOUR—Winter wheat extra, $2.75@5.15; Minnesota, do., $2.75@5.15; St. Louis extra, $2.75@5.15. Southern flour closed quiet; common to choice extra, $3@5.15.

WHEAT—Options closed steady. Spot lots quiet. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 95c.; No. 2 do., 94¼@95c.; No. 2 red red winter, 93c.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 93c.; do., Sept., 93⅝c.; do., Oct., 94c.

CORN—Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, cash, at 52c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 52⅛c.; do., Sept., 52¾c.; do.; Oct., 53¾c.

OATS—Options firm. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales No. 1 white state at 45c.; No. 2 do., nominal; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 31¾c.; do., Sept., 29¼c.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal.

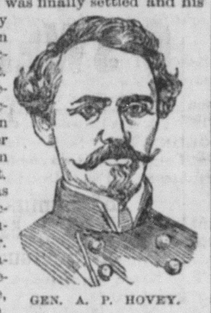
PORK—Quiet; 1-year-old mess, $14.25.

LARD—Closed dull; Aug., $8.80; Sept., $8.73; Oct., $8.68 bid.

## INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

**Wasted Enthusiam for Porter — State Ticket Nominated.**

INDIANOPOLIS, Aug. 10.—The first session of the Indiana Republican convention was devoted to organization, adoption of the platform and shouting for Porter. The enthusiam was unbounded and he would undoubtedly have been nominated by acclamation but for the authortative announcement that he would decline if nominated. This put a wet blanket on the convention and there was a marked revolution of sentiment. Hatred of Porter was as vehemently expressed as was the enthusiam for him shortly before. A recess was taken, during which the matter was finally settled and his friends reluctantly forced to abandon all hope of inducing him to accept. The first ballot resulted in the selection of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, member of congress from the First district. Ira J. Chase was nominated by acclamation for lieutenant governor. The other nominations were: Secretary of state, Charles F. Griffin, of Lake county; auditor, Bruce Carr, of Orange county; treasurer, Julius A. Lemcke, of Vanderburg county; attorney general, Lewis T. Michener, of Shelby county; reporter of supreme court, John Griffiths, of Marion county.



GEN. A. P. HOVEY.

Gen. Hovey was one of the most brilliant soldiers furnished to the war by Indiana. He conceived and fought the battle of Champion Hills, the turning point in the Vicksburg campaign. He received his education at West Point, but had retired from the regular army long before the war of the rebellion and began the practice of the law at Mount Vernon, this state. He served a short time on the supreme bench. Though a Democrat all his life, when the war broke out he offered his services to Governor Morton, and was given command of a regiment. He soon rose to the rank of major general. He served to the end of the war, and retired with a most brilliant record. Two years ago he was nominated for congress in a district that had been giving a Democratic majority of from 1,700 to 2,500. His popularity among the soldiers was such that he was elected by a majority of 1,300.

Ira J. Chase was a private soldier. Two years ago he was nominated for congress against Mr. Matson, but was defeated. He is a preacher of the Christian or Campbellite persuasion, and is very popular. He has been department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The campaign will be actively opened about the 1st of September, and Governor Porter will take the stump for the whole ticket. Gen. Harrison is perfectly satisfied with the ticket. He has long known Gen. Hovey, and regards him as a very strong man.

## IN CONGRESS.

**Supervisors of Elections and the Department of Justice.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The debate on the fishery treaty was continued in the senate yesterday.

Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution asking for information from the department of justice as to a letter said to have been written by the acting attorney general to the supervisor of elections in the city of New York stating that the supervisors of elections would be paid for five days service only during the November election. Mr. Edmunds said that he understood that the head of the department of justice had undertaken to notify the supervisor of elections in New York in advance that (while the statute gave an inspector ten days in which to perform his duties) he would be paid for only five days. If that statement were true it would seem to require some explanation as to what authority the department of justice claimed to have in determining how long an officer should be paid for a service imposed upon him by statute. The resolution was adopted.

Consideration of the fisheries treaty was then resumed.

Mr. Call, of Florida, spoke in favor of its ratification.

Mr. Call was followed by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, who urged the advisability of postponing further consideration of the treaty until a more quiet season, when there was no political excitement.

Mr. Gray then turned his remarks to politics.

Mr. George read from The Boston Herald the report of a meeting of the Deep Sea assembly, Knights of Labor, held at Gloucester, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the fish trust and favoring competition as the only remedy. He asked Mr. Hoar if The Herald's report of the meeting might be relied on.

Mr. Hoar said that there were a great many things in that paper that would very much mislead anybody, but it would not publish a narrative of facts which it did not believe to be entirely true.

Continuing, he said that the picture which the assemblage of Gloucester Knights of Labor had drawn of the fisheries and the fishery interests and of the laboring men and capitalists of Massachusetts was a slander. There was not a basis of truth in it. As to the lecture read to the senate by Mr. George, he thought it exceeded the limits of comedy and burlesque, for that senator, whose ideas of capital and labor, until within the last twenty-five years, were that capital should own labor and have a right to whip the laborer, and separate him from his wife and sell his children, to get up in the senate and undertake to taunt the people of Massachusetts about shackles and unrequited toil. That senator's later notions would be found on the records of the senate in the Copiah and Jackson reports; and his style of mathematics (applied to the counting of votes) would be made known before the close of this session.

Mr. George rose to reply, but on motion of Mr. Beck the senate adjourned.

The senate bill was passed increasing to $30 per month the pension rate for total deafness by the house yesterday.

Unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the dependent pension bill was asked, but Mr. Walker, of Missouri, objected.

The fortification bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, but pending a decision, the committee rose, and the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

**The Chinese Immigration Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Four members of the house committee on foreign affairs yesterday discussed the bill to give effect to the Chinese treaty, which has already passed the senate. In the absence of a quorum they did not attempt to take any action upon the measure, but the tone of the discussion showed that all of the members present, without regard to party, favor a speedy report to the house. Mr. Hill, a member of the committee who has heretofore occupied a very conservative position in the matter of anti-Chinese legislation, expressed himself satisfied that the pending bill meets all the present requirements of the situation.

## THE PLATFORM.

**The President's Message Indorsed by the Democratic National Convention.**

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction: and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice. The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course not only averted disaster but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equality, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money, it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control, the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of good government, the national Democracy invoke a renewal of the popular trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent.

They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can never be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with pledges of its last platform indorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrious freemen of our land an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation.

All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combines are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob our citizens by depriving them of the benefit of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is vitiated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury.

The money now lying idle in the federal treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than $125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than $60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the Democratic party is to promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

**National Industrial Progress.**

NEW YORK, June 12.—The progress of the manufacturing industries of the country as reported to New Enterprises for the week ending June 9 shows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | 222 | $733,200 |
| Bridges | 13 | 1,025,000 |
| Churches | 37 | 1,115,000 |
| Electric light companies | 9 | 957,000 |
| Gas companies | 4 | 238,000 |
| Manufacturing companies | 74 | 27,534,000 |
| Mills, factories, etc. | 63 | 2,502,000 |
| Mining companies | 21 | 25,025,000 |
| Railroads | 4 | 1,300,000 |
| Water works | 7 | 1,216,744 |

**Mme. Diss Debar's Trial.**

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mme. Diss Debar was put on the stand yesterday to testify in her own behalf. She claimed that she was the daughter of Lola Montez, born in Italy, and placed with the Saloman family to be brought up. "Gen." Diss Debar, who has passed as her husband, also testified, and several times badly contradicted himself.


**She Tried and Knows.**

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

404 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.
The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the *best* I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. MRS. WILLIS MAGILL.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1888, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The first and partial account of T. W. & C. W. Hostermen, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. First and final account of A. E. Clemson, administrator of, &c., of Richard Irvin, deceased.
3. The first and final account of John M. M'Coy administrator of, &c., of Wm. McCormick, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
4. The account of T. E. and F. P. Vonada, administrators of, &c., of Henry Vonada, late of Haines township, deceased.
5. First account of Clement Dale, administrator of, &c., of John G. Sankey, late of Potter township deceased.
6. The first and final account of W. S. Loy, executor of, &c., of the last will and testament of Sarah Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of T. B. Jamison, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of May Miller, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. Final account of David Fye, guardian of Arvilla Bloom, minor child of Wm. Bloom, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
9. The account of U. S. Shafer, executor of, &c., of Simon Smuli, late of Miles township, deceased.
10. The second and final account of Adam Shafer, Jr., one of the executors of, &c., of George Schmeltzer, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. First and final account of J. Edward Kline, administrator of, &c., of George Kline, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf, administrator c. t. a. of Rebecca Frazier, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of E. R. Chambers, administrators of, &c., of Elizabeth Musleman late of College township, deceased.
14. The account of D. Z. Kline, executor of, &c., of Christian Uhl, late of Spring township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, executor of, &c., of Henry Keller, Jr., late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, administrator of, &c., of Henry Keller, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of W. H. Corman and Reuben Kramer, executors of, &c., of David Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of David Kreps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. First and final account of A. C. Ripka and W. H. Ripka, administrators of, &c., of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased.
20. The second and partial account of T. F. Adams, executor of, &c., of Frances M. Atherton, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.
21. The first and final account of James W. Beck, administrator of, &c., of Nancy Beck, late of Marion township, deceased.
22. The account of John P. Harris, trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Christian Lowry Sr., late of Benner township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of J. R. Wolf, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
24. The first and final account of C. M. Sellers, B. W. Way and Samuel T. Gray, administrators of, &c., of Agnew Sellers, late of Patton township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Adam C. Witherite and Philip Reside, executors of, &c., of John Reside, late of Boggs township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } Register.
Bellefonte, July 23, 1888. }


FIVE
HARVEST
EXCURSIONS
TO
MINNESOTA, DAKOTA,
MONTANA,
TUESDAY, { AUGUST 21ST.
SEPT. 11TH & 25TH,
OCT. 9TH & 23D.
VIA THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry.
FROM
St. Paul & Minneapolis
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CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

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St. Paul, Minn.


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7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.

J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.


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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 11 25 p m | | |
| " " | Harrisburg | 3 30 a m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 5 36 a m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 7 10 a m | | |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 7 35 a m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 7 58 a m | | |
| " " | Renovo | 8 55 a m | | |
| " arr at | Erie | 5 58 p m | | |
| Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday. | | | | |
| NEWS EXPRESS leaves | Philadelphia | 4 30 a m | | |
| " " | Harrisburg | 8 10 a m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 10 12 a m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 11 10 a m | | |
| " arr at | Lock Haven | 12 10 p m | | |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves | Philadelphia | 7 40 a m | | |
| " " | Harrisburg | 11 25 a m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 1 14 a m | | |
| " arr at | Williamsport | 2 15 p m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 3 30 p m | | |
| " " | Renovo | 4 20 p m | | |
| " " | Kane | 8 35 p m | | |
| FAST LINE leaves | Philadelphia | 11 50 p m | | |
| " " | Harrisburg | 3 45 p m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 5 54 p m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 7 10 p m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 8 02 p m | | |
| " arr at | Renovo | 9 00 p m | | |
| | (Sunday Train. | | | |
| SUNDAY MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 4 30 a m | | |
| " " | Harrisburg | 7 40 a m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 9 37 a m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 10 40 a m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 34 a m | | |
| " arrives | Renovo | 12 50 p m | | |

EASTWARD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEA SHORE EXP. leaves | Lock Haven | 7 05 a m | | |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 7 35 a m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 15 a m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 9 17 a m | | |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 11 30 a m | | |
| " " | Philadelphia | 3 15 p m | | |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves | Kane | 6 25 a m | | |
| " " | Renovo | 10 20 a m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 15 a m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 12 20 p m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 1 22 p m | | |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 15 p m | | |
| " " | Philadelphia | 6 50 p m | | |
| RENOVO AC'N leaves | Renovo | 4 05 p m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 5 05 p m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 6 20 p m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 7 23 p m | | |
| " arrives at | Harrisburg | 9 30 p m | | |
| " " | Philadelphia | 4 25 a m | | |
| Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday. | | | | |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Erie | 3 00 p m | | |
| " " | Renovo | 11 00 p m | | |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 58 p m | | |
| " " | Williamsport | 1 25 a m | | |
| " " | Montandon | 2 27 a m | | |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 4 30 a m | | |
| " " | Philadelphia | 8 25 a m | | |

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

☞Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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| Westward. | | | | Eastward. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | A.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | A M | P.M. | P M |
| 1 30 | 10 15 | 5 50 | Montandon | 9 10 | 1 10 | 5 45 |
| 1 40 | 10 25 | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | 12 55 | 5 35 |
| 1 48 | | 6 24 | Biehl | 8 51 | | 5 26 |
| 1 55 | | 6 30 | Vicksburg | 8 45 | | 5 20 |
| 2 05 | | 6 41 | Mifflinburg | 8 35 | | 5 08 |
| 2 20 | | 6 56 | Millmont | 8 22 | | 4 53 |
| 2 30 | | 7 05 | Laurelton | 8 13 | | 4 43 |
| 3 03 | | 7 40 | Paddy Mountain | 7 40 | | 4 06 |
| 3 15 | | 7 52 | Coburn | 7 27 | | 3 55 |
| 3 25 | | 7 58 | Zerby | 7 19 | | 3 45 |
| 3 35 | | 8 10 | Rising Spring | 7 10 | | 3 35 |
| 3 45 | | 8 18 | Penn Cave | 7 00 | | 3 27 |
| 3 54 | | 8 25 | Centre Hall | 6 52 | | 3 20 |
| 3 59 | | 8 33 | Gregg | 6 43 | | 3 13 |
| 4 08 | | 8 42 | Linden Hall | 6 36 | | 3 05 |
| 4 15 | | 8 48 | Oak Hall | 6 30 | | 3 00 |
| 4 19 | | 8 52 | Lemont | 6 25 | | 2 55 |
| 4 25 | | 8 59 | Dale Summit | 6 20 | | 2 50 |
| 4 35 | | 9 09 | Pleasant Gap | 6 10 | | 2 40 |
| 4 41 | | 9 14 | Axemann | 6 04 | | 2 34 |
| 4 45 | | 9 20 | Bellefonte | 6 00 | | 2 30 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

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# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

## Martyrs of Every Day Life.

"Thou therefore endure hardness."—II Timothy 2 : 3.

HISTORIANS are not slow to acknowledge the merits of great military chieftains. We have the full-length portraits of the Cromwells, the Washingtons, the Napoleons, and the Wellingtons of the world. History is not written in black ink, but with red ink of human blood. The gods of human ambition do not drink from bowls made out of silver or gold, or precious stones, but out of the bleached skulls of the fallen. But I am now to unroll before you

A SCROLL OF HEROES

that the world has never acknowledged; those who faced no guns, blew no bugle-blast, conquered no cities, chained no captives to their chariot-wheels, and yet, in the great day of eternity, will stand higher than those whose names startled the nations; and seraph, and rapt spirit, and archangel will tell their deeds to a listening universe. I mean the heroes of common, every-day life.

In this roll, in the first place, I find all the

HEROES OF THE SICK ROOM.

When Satan had failed to overcome Job, he said to God: "Put forth Thy hand and touch his bones and his flesh, and he will curse Thee to Thy face." Satan had found out what we have all found out, that sickness is *the greatest test of one's character*. A man who can stand that can stand anything. To be shut in a room as fast as though it were a Bastile. To be so nervous you cannot endure the tap of a child's foot. To have luxuriant fruit, which tempts the appetite of the robust and healthy, excites our loathing and disgust when it first appears on the platter. To have the rapier of pain strike through the side, or across the temples, like a razor, or to put the foot into a vice, or throw the whole body into a blaze of fever. Yet there have been men, who have cheerfully endured this hardness. Through years of exhausting rheumatisms and excruciating neuralgias they have gone, and through bodily distresses that rasped the nerves, and tore the muscles, and paled the cheeks and stooped the shoulders. By the dim

LIGHT OF THE SICK-ROOM

taper they saw on their wall the picture of that land where the inhabitants are never sick. Through the dead silence of the night they heard the chorus of the angels. The cancer ate away her life from week to week and day to day, and she became weaker and weaker, and every "good-night" was feebler than the "good-night" before—yet never sad. The children looked up into her face and saw suffering transformed into a heavenly smile. Those who suffered on the battle-field, amid shot and shell, were not so much heroes and heroines as those who, in the field-hospital and in the asylum, had fevers which no ice could cool, and no surgery cure. No shout of a comrade to cheer them, but numbness and aching and homesickness—yet willing to suffer, confident in God, hopeful of heaven. Heroes of rheumatism. Heroes of neuralgia. Heroes of spinal complaint. Heroes of sick-headache. Heroes of lifelong invalidism. Heroes and heroines! They shall reign for ever and ever. Hark! I catch just one note of the eternal anthem: "There shall be no more pain!" Bless God for that!

In this roll I also find the *heroes of toil*, who do their work uncomplainingly. It is comparatively easy to lead a regiment into battle, when you know that the whole nation will applaud the victory; it is comparatively easy to doctor the sick when you know that your skill will be appreciated by a large company of friends and relatives; it is comparatively easy to address an audience when, in the gleaming eyes and the flushed cheeks you know that your sentiments are adopted; but to do sewing where you expect that the employer will come and thrust his thumb through the work, to show how imperfect it is, or to have the whole garment thrown back on you, to be done over again; to build a wall, and know there will be no one to say you did it well, but only a swearing employer howling across the scaffold: to

WORK UNTIL YOUR EYES ARE DIM,

and your back aches and your heart faints, and to know that if you stop before night your children will starve. Ah! the sword has not slain so many as the needle. The great battle-fields of our last war were not Gettysburg and Shiloh and South Mountain. The great battle-fields of the last war were in the arsenals, and in the shops, and in the attics, where women made army jackets for a sixpence. They toiled on until they died. They had no funeral eulogium, but, in the name of my God, this day, I enroll their names among those of whom the world was not worthy. Heroes of the needle! Heroes of the sewing-machine! Heroes of the attic! Heroes of the cellar! Heroes and heroines! Bless God for them!

In this roll I also find the *heroes who have uncomplainingly endured domestic injustices*. There are men who, for their toil and anxiety, have no sympathy in their homes. Exhausting application to business gets them a livelihood, but an unfrugal wife scatters it. He is fretted at from the moment he enters the door until he comes out of it. The exasperations of business life, augmented by

THE EXASPERATIONS OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Such men are laughed at, but they have a heart-breaking trouble and they would have long ago gone into appalling dissipation but for the grace of God. Society to-day is strewn with the wrecks of men, who, under the north-east storm of domestic infelicity have been driven on the rocks. There are tens of thousands of drunkards in this country to-day, made such by their wives. *That is not poetry. That is prose.*

But the wrong is generally in the opposite direction. You would not have to go far to find a wife whose life is a perpetual martyrdom. Something heavier than a stroke of the fist; unkind words, staggering home at midnight and constant maltreatment which have left her only a wreck of what she was on that day when in the midst of a brilliant assemblage the vows were taken and full organ played the wedding march, and the carriage rolled away with the benediction of the people. What was the burning of Latimer and Ridley at the stake compared with this? Those men soon became unconscious in the fire, but here is

A FIFTY YEAR'S MARTYRDOM,

a fifty years' putting to death, yet uncomplaining. No bitter words when the rollicking companions at two o'clock in the morning pitch the husband dead drunk into the front entry. No bitter words when wiping from the swollen brow the blood struck out in a midnight carousal. Bending over the battered and bruised form of him, who, when he took her from her father's home, promised love, and kindness, and protection, yet nothing but sympathy, and prayers, and forgiveness before they are asked for. No bitter words when the family Bible goes for rum, and the pawnbroker's shop gets the last decent dress. Some day, desiring to evoke the story of her sorrows, you say: "Well, how are you getting along now?" and rallying her trembling voice, and quieting her quivering lip, she says: "Pretty well, I thank you, pretty well." She never will tell you. In the delirium of her last sickness she may tell all the secrets of her lifetime, but she will not tell that. Not until the books of eternity are opened on the thrones of judgment will ever be known what she has suffered. Oh! ye who are twisting a garland for the victor, put it on that pale brow.

When she is dead the neighbors will beg linen to make her a shroud, and she will be carried out in a plain box with no silver plate to tell her years, for she has lived a thousand years of trial and anguish. The gamblers and swindlers who destroyed her husband will not come to the funeral. One carriage will be enough for that funeral—one carriage to carry the orphans and the two Christian women who presided over the obsequies. But there is a flash, and the opening of a celestial door, and a shout: "Lift up your head, ye everlasting gate, and let her come in!" And Christ will step forth and say: "Come in! ye suffered with me on earth, be glorified with me in heaven." What is the highest throne in heaven? You say: "The throne of the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb." No doubt about it. What is the next highest throne in heaven? While I speak it seems to me that it will be the throne of the drunkard's wife, if she with cheerful patience endured all her earthly torture. Heroes and heroines! I find also in this roll the

HEROES OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

We all admire the George Peabodys and the James Lenoxes of the earth, who give tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars to good objects. But I am speaking this morning of those who, out of their pinched poverty, help others—of such men as those Christian missionaries at the West, who proclaim Christ to the people, one of them, writing to the secretary in New York, saying: "I thank you for that $25. Until yesterday we have had no meat in our house for three months. We have suffered terribly. My children have no shoes this winter." And of those people who have only a half loaf of bread, but give a piece of it to others who are hungrier; and of those who have only a scuttle of coal, but help others to fuel, and of those who have only a dollar in their pocket, and give twenty-five cents to somebody else; and of that father who wears a shabby coat, and of that mother who wears a faded dress, that their children may be well apparelled. You call them paupers, or ragamuffins, or emigrants. I call them heroes and heroines. You and I may not know where they live, or what their name is.

GOD KNOWS.

and they have more angels hovering over them than you and I have, and they will have a higher seat in heaven. They may have only a cup of cold water to give a poor traveler, or may have only picked a splinter from under the nail of a child's finger, or have put only two mites into the treasury, but the Lord knows them. Considering what they had, they did more than we have ever done, and their faded dress will become a white robe, and the small room will be an eternal mansion, and the old hat will be a coronet of victory, and all the applause of earth and all the shouting of heaven will be drowned out when God rises up to give his reward to those humble workers in his kingdom, and to say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

You have all seen or heard of the ruin of Melrose Abbey. I suppose in some respects it is the most exquisite ruin on earth. And yet, looking at it I was not so impressed—you may set it down to bad taste—but I was not so deeply stirred as I was at a tombstone at the foot of that abbey—the tombstone placed by Walter Scott over the grave of an old man who had served him for a good many years in his house—the inscription most significant, and I defy any man to stand there and read it without tears coming into his eyes—the epitaph: "Well done, good and faithful servant." Oh, when our work is over, will it be found that because of anything we have done for God, or the church, or suffering humanity, that such an inscription is appropriate for us? God grant it!

Who are those who were bravest and deserved the greatest monument—Lord Claverhouse and his burly soldiers, or *John Brown the Edinburgh carrier*, and his wife! Mr. Atkins, the persecuted minister of Jesus Christ, in Scotland, was secreted by John Brown and his wife, and Claverhouse rode up one day with his armed men and shouted in front of his house.

JOHN BROWN'S LITTLE GIRL

came out. He said to her: "Well, miss, is Mr. Atkins here?" She made no answer, for she could not betray the minister of the Gospel. "Ha!" Claverhouse said, "then you are a chip of the old block, are you? I have something in my pocket for you. It is a nosegay. Some people call it a thumbscrew, but I call it a nosegay." And he got off his horse, and he put it on the little girl's hand, and began to turn it until the bones cracked, and she cried. He said: "Don't cry, don't cry; this isn't a thumbscrew; this is a nosegay." And they heard the child's cry, and the father and mother came out, and Claverhouse said: "Ah!" it seems that you three have laid your holy heads together, determined to die like all the rest of your hypocritical, canting, snivelling crew; rather than give up good Mr. Atkins, you would die. I have a telescope with me that will improve your vision;" and he pulled out a pistol. "Now," he said, "you old pragmatic, lest you should catch cold in this cold morning of Scotland, and for the honor and safety of the king, to say nothing of the glory of God and the good of our souls, I will proceed simply and in the neatest and most expeditious style possible, to blow your brains out."

JOHN BROWN FELL UPON HIS KNEES,

and began to pray. "Ah!" said Claverhouse, "look out, if you are going to pray, steer clear of the king, the council, and Richard Cameron." "O Lord," said John Brown, "since it seems to be Thy will that I should leave this world for a world where I can love Thee better and serve Thee more, I put this poor widow-woman and these helpless, fatherless children into Thy hands. We have been together in peace a good while, but now we must look forth to a better meeting in heaven; and as for these poor creatures, blindfolded and infatuated, that stand before me, convert them before it be too late; and may they who have sat in judgment in this lonely place, on this blessed morning, upon me, a poor, defenceless fellow creature, may they in the last judgment find that mercy which they have refused to me, Thy most unworthy, but faithful servant. Amen."

He rose up, and said: "Isabel, the hour has come of which I spoke to you on the morning when I proposed hand and heart to you; and are you willing now, for the love of God, to let me die?" She put her arms around him, and said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!" "Stop that snivelling," said Claverhouse. "I have had enough of it.

SOLDIERS DO YOUR WORK.

Take aim! Fire!" and the head of John Brown was scattered on the ground. While the wife was gathering up in her apron the fragments of her husband's head—gathering them up for burial—Claverhouse looked into her face and said: "Now, my good woman, how do you feel now about your bonnie man?" "Oh!" she said, "I always thought well of him; he has been very good to me; I had no reason for thinking anything but well of him, and I think better of him now." O what a grand thing it will be in the Last Day to see God pick out His heroes and heroines. Who are those paupers of eternity trudging off from the gates of heaven? Who are they? The Lord Claverhouses and the Herods and those who had sceptres, and crowns, and thrones, but they lived for their own aggrandizement, and they broke the heart of nations. Heroes of earth, but paupers in eternity. I beat the drums of their eternal despair. Woe! woe! woe!

But there is great excitement in heaven. Why those long processions? Why the booming of that great bell in the tower? It is

CORONATION DAY IN HEAVEN.

Who are those rising on the thrones, with crowns of eternal royalty? They must have been great people on the earth, world-renowned people. No. They taught in a ragged school. Taught in a ragged school! Is that all? That is all. Who are those souls waving sceptres of eternal dominion? Why they are little children who waited on invalid mothers. That all? That is all. She was called "Little Mary" on earth. She is an empress now. Who are that great multitude on the highest thrones of heaven? Who are they? Why they fed the hungry, they clothed the naked, they healed the sick, they comforted the heart-broken. They never found any rest until they put their head down on the pillow of the sepulchre. God watched them. God laughed defiance at the enemies who put their heels hard down on these His dear children; and one day the Lord struck His hand so hard on His thigh that the omnipotent sword rattled in the buckler, as He said: "I am their God, and no weapon formed against them shall prosper." What harm can the world do you when the Lord Almighty with unsheathed sword fights for you? I preach this sermon for comfort. Go home to the place just where God has put you, to

PLAY THE HERO

or the heroine. Do not envy any man his money, or his applause, or his social position. Do not envy any woman her wardrobe, or her exquisite appearance. Be the hero or the heroine. If there be no flour in the house, and you do not know where your children are to get bread, listen, and you will hear something tapping against the window-pane. Go to the window, and you will find it is the beak of a raven, and open the window, and there will fly in the messenger that fed Elijah. Do you think that the God who grows the cotton of the South will let you freeze for lack of clothes? Do you think that the God who allowed the disciples on Sabbath morning to go into the grain-field, and then take the grain and rub it in their hands and eat—do you think God will let you starve? Did you ever hear the experience of that old man: "I have been young, and now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread?" Get up out of your discouragement, O! troubled soul. O! sewing woman. O! man kicked and cuffed by unjust employers, O! ye who are hard beset in the battle of life, and know not which way to turn, O! you bereft one, O! you sick one with complaints you have told to no one, come and get the comfort of this subject. Listen to our great Captain's cheer: "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the fruit of the tree of life which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."

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*As* a rule, the heart's action is slower and more powerful in fully developed and muscular organizations, and more rapid and feebler in those of slighter form. In animals, the range is from twenty-five to forty-five in the cold-blooded, and fifty upward in the warm-blooded animals, except in the case of a horse, which has a very slow heart-beat, only forty strokes a minute. The pulsations of men and all animals differ with the sea-level, also.

Take good care of your horses during this warm weather.

### What Holstein Cattle Can Do.

Thirty pounds of milk a day, 5000 pounds a year, and 7 pounds of butter a week were considered 20 years ago as large yields, and even now are above the capacity of unimproved cows. The progress of such change of views may be traced in the progress of records that have been made by cows of this breed and publicly credited. The cow Crown-Princess, owned by Hon. Gerritt S. Miller, of Peterborough, New York, in six years, from 1870 to 1876, made a record of 61,112 pounds of milk, an average of 10,185 pounds a year. This was followed by the record of Lady Clifden, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1875 she gave in 362 days 16,274 pounds; in 1876, in 282 days, 12,243 pounds; and commencing May 1, 1887, in 336 days, 13,232 pounds. The Maid of Twisk, owned by the Unadilla Valley Association, a company of dairy farmers in Central New York, followed this by a record for 303 days, in 1876, of 12,563½ pounds; for 325 days, in 1877, of 14,312 pounds and for 336 days, in 1878, of 15,968¾ pounds. Next came the records of the noted cows, Aegis and Aaggie, owned by Messrs. Smiths, Powell and Lamb, of Syracuse, New York. In 1880, in 365 days, the former gave 16,823¾ pounds, and the latter, 18,004 15-16 pounds. With the exception of Aegis, these were all imported cows, and it began to be questioned whether such cows could be produced in this country. The answer came in a test of the cow Echo, bred by Mr. Miller, and owned by Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, New York. It was for two successive years, beginning March 19, 1882, and closing May 28, 1884. During the first year she gave 18,120½ pounds, and during the second year, after a brief rest of about ten weeks, she produced 23, 775½ pounds. These records aroused the attention of dairy writers, especially in England. They were pronounced impossible. Plausible arguments were made to show the inconsistency of such records with the amount of material for making milk that a cow could digest. Public confidence in them was shaken for a brief period. At this stage of public sentiment a test was begun of the cow Clotilde, owned by Smiths, Powell and Lamb. They invited the closest scrutiny. They offered to pay the expenses of some of the most prominent scientists to come and thoroughly investigate this test. A number of gentlemen availed themselves of this offer. It was also placed in the official charge of the superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, who from time to time sent official inspectors to watch the milkings, to test the scales upon which they were weighed, to examine into the accuracy of the account that was being kept and into every other detail in which there might be a possibility of error. None was discovered, and the accuracy of the record was put beyond all reasonable doubt. The result was the production of 26,021½ pounds in 365 consecutive days—a record of more than 2000 pounds above any that had been previously made. It seemed at that time that the extreme capacity of milk production by a single cow had been reached. But now, while this is being written, the cow Pieterjie 2d, owned by Mr. Dallas B. Whipple, of Cuba, New York, has reached a year's record of 30,318½ pounds. The production of this has also been closely watched by disinterested parties; and the proof is so convincing that it will be received by the public with much less doubt than were the early records of half this amount. Since 1880 many other cows have exceeded Aaggie's noted record. Among these are Ethelka, at 18,131 7-16 pounds, and Jamaica, at 19,547 pounds, both owned by John Mitchel, Vail's Gate, New York; Violet, at 18,677½ pounds, by Edgar Huldekoper, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Lady De Vries, at 18,848½ pounds, by L. H. Payne, Garrettsville, Ohio; Empress, at 19,714½ pounds, by Hon. G. S. Miller, Peterborough, New York, Glenburnie, at 20,138½ pounds, by B. B. Lord & Son, Sinclairville, New York; Rhodo, at 21,309 pounds, by F. C. Stevens, Attica, New York; Princess of Wayne, at 20,469 9-16 pounds, and Aaggie 2d, at 20,763 3-16 pounds, both by T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, New York; Boukje, at 21,679½ pounds, by Stone & Carpenter, Waverly, Pennsylvania; Koningen van Friesland 5th, at 19,700¾ pounds, by A. Bradley & H. D. Warner, Lanesville, Connecticut; Koningen van Friesland 3d, at 23,617½ pounds, by H. O. Warner, New Milford, Connecticut; Sultana, at 22,043½ pounds, by H. C. Jewett & Co., Buffalo, New York; and Albino 2d, at 18,484 13-16 pounds (in two-year form). Netherland Belle, at 19,516½ pounds, Aaggie Rosa, at 20,227 3-16 pounds, Lady Fay, at 20, 602 3-16 pounds, and Clothtide 2d, at 23,602½ pounds, by Smiths, Powell & Lamb.

### A Persuasive Infant.

It chanced the other day that I went shopping with a young lady aged 3—and her mother, I should add. We got along smoothly until a toy store was reached. There the youngest person in the party, who was also its boss, became enamored of a doll's toilet basket, and would be satisfied with nothing else. But the article was expensive, and its usefulness to a small and tempestuous girl of 3 was very questionable, and for these reasons her mother declined to buy it and forbade me to.

To soothe the agitated child her mother said that she could ask her grandma to buy it for her.

The sequel one of the young women in the toy store told me on Saturday. A few days after the events narrated above the 3 year-old returned to the store, and with feverish haste called for the toilet basket. As the girl behind the counter was wrapping up the basket she asked the babe if she had persuaded her grandma to buy it for her.

"'Es, I 'suaded gan'ma," said the child. "I cried till she p'omised to gib it me."

For a 3-year-old that's pretty fast trotting, I think, in worldly arts of suasion.

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*A Device* has been patented for sending telegraphic messages by using a writing pen instead of a key, thus making a record of the message in the sending office. A special alphabet is used, and the message is taken by sound in the usual way.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1888.

**The Feast of Tabernacles.**

LESSON TEXT.

(Lev. 23 : 33-44. Memory verses, 41-43.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations Promoted by Joyous Praise.*

Lesson Outline:
1. The Time, vs. 33, 34, 37-39, 41, 42.
2. The Manner, vs. 35, 36, 40.
3. The Purpose, vs. 43, 44.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous.*—Psa. 118 : 15.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Lev. 23 : 33-44. The feast of tabernacles.
T.—Exod. 23 : 14-19. The three great feasts.
W.—Num. 29 : 12-40. Order of the feast.
T.—Deut. 16 : 13-17. The feast commanded again.
F.—Neh. 8 : 13-18. The feast restored.
S.—Zech. 14 : 16-21. Importance of the feast.
S.—John 7 : 1-14, 37-53. Jesus at the feast.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE TIME OF JOYOUS PRAISE.

**I. For Seven Days:**

The feast of tabernacles for seven days unto the Lord (34).
Thou shalt keep the feast of tabernacles seven days (Deut. 16 : 13).
They kept the feast....as the duty of every day required (Ezra. 3 : 4).
They kept the feast seven days (Neh. 8 : 18).
The last day, the great day of the feast (John 7 : 37).

**II. At Harvest-Time:**

When ye have gathered in the fruits of the land (39).
The feast of ingathering, at the end of the year (Exod. 23 : 16).
After that thou hast gathered in from thy threshing-floor (Deut. 16 13).
He shall come again with joy, bringing his sheaves (Psa. 126 : 6).
They joy before thee according to the joy in harvest (Isa. 9 : 3).

**III. Through All Generations:**

It is a statue for ever in your generations (41).
They shall have the priesthood by a perpetual statute (Exod. 29 : 9).
It shall be a statute for ever to them (Exod. 30 : 21).
A due for ever throughout your generations (Lev. 6 : 18).
By a statute for ever it shall be wholly burnt (Lev. 6 : 22).

1. "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying." Inspired instruction: (1) Its source; (2) Its channel; (3) Its destination; (4) Its purpose.
2. "These are the set feasts of the Lord." Religious ceremonials: (1) Their diverse forms; (2) Their diverse sources; (3) Their diverse effects.
3. "On the first day shall be a solemn rest." (1) A fitting break from previous toil; (2) A fitting period for devout contemplation: (3) A fitting departure for succeeding service.

II. THE MANNER OF JOYOUS PRAISE.

**I. Resting from Toil:**

Ye shall do no servile work (35).
It is a solemn assembly; ye shall do no servile work (Lev. 23 : 36).
Ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days (Num. 29 : 12).
From the first day until the last day, he read in....the law Neh. 8 : 18).
Go up from year to year....to keep the feast (Zech. 14 : 16).

**II. Offering up Sacrifices:**

Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord (36).
Ye shall offer a burnt offering....unto the Lord Num. 29 : 13).
These ye shall offer unto the Lord in your set feasts (Num. 29 : 39).
They shall not appear before the Lord empty (Deut. 16 : 16).
They kept the feast,....as it is written, and offered (Ezra. 3 : 4).

**III. Dwelling in Booths:**

Ye shall dwell in booths seven days (42).
Take....branches of palm trees, and boughs,....and willows (Lev. 23 : 40).
The children of Israel should dwell in booths Neh. 8 : 14).
Make booths, as it is written (Neh. 8 : 15).
All the congregation....dwell in the booths (Neh. 8 : 17).

1. "Ye shall do no servile work." (1) Deeds permitted on holy days; (2) Deeds prohibited on holy days.—Toil antagonistic to devotion: (1) When it consumes holy time; (2) When it excludes holy thoughts; (3) When it mars holy services.
2. "Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord." Acceptable offerings; (1) Godward—unto the Lord; (2) Complete—made by fire; (3) Continuous—each day of the feast.
3. "Ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God." (1) Joy possessed by man; (2) Joy approved of God.

III. THE PURPOSE OF JOYOUS PRAISE.

**I. To Commemorate God's Mercies:**

That your generations may know (43).
What mean ye by this service? It is....the Lord's passover (Exod. 12 : 26, 27).
Remember this day;.... for.... the Lord brought you out (Exod. 13 : 3).
They remembered not the multitude of thy mercies (Psa. 106 : 7).
This do in remembrance of me (1 Cor. 11 : 24).

**II. To Exalt God's Name:**

I am the Lord your God (43).
Ye shall know that I am Jehovah your God (Exod. 6 : 7).
Thou mayest know that I am the Lord (Exod. 8 : 22).
Whoso offereth the sacrifice of thanksgiving glorifieth me (Psa. 50 : 23).
That they may....glorify your Father (Matt. 5 : 16).

**II. To Benefit God's People:**

Moses declared unto....Israel the set feasts of the Lord (44).
Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them (Lev. 23 : 2).
That their children....may hear, and learn to fear the Lord (Deut. 31 : 13).
That the generation to come might know (Psa. 78 : 6).
This shall be written for the generation to come (Psa. 102 : 18).

1. "That your generations may know." Our duty to futurity: (1) To perpetuate divine instructions: (2) To perpetuate divine instructions.
2. "I am the Lord your God." The Lord's self-introduction: (1) As Jehovah; (2) As Elohim; (3) As Israel's.
3. "And Moses declared unto the children of Israel the set feasts of the Lord." (1) Obeying God; (2) Imparting truth; (3) Instructing Israel; (4) Benefiting mankind.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

Date (Lev. 23 : 34, 39 ; Num. 29 : 12).
Continuance (Lev. 23 : 34, 41 ; Deut. 16 : 13, 15).
Held after harvest (Exod. 34 : 22; Deut. 16 : 13).
All males attended (Exod. 23 : 16, 17).
Sacrificial requirements (Num. 29 : 13-39).
A season of joy (Deut. 16 : 14, 15 ; Neh. 8 : 17).
People dwelt in booths (Lev. 23 : 42 ; Neh. 8 : 15, 16).
The law was read (Deut. 31 : 10, 12 ; Neh. 8 : 18).
Palm branches were carried (Lev. 23 : 40 ; Rev. 7 : 9).
Water was drawn (Isa. 12 : 3 ; John 7 : 2, 37-39).
Hosannas were sung (Psa. 118 : 24-29 ; Matt. 21 : 8, 9).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The details respecting the great day of atonement are continued in Leviticus 16 : 17-34,—the ceremonial of the scape-goat in verses 21-28, and the specification of time in verses 29-34. The many and varied regulations and prohibitions which follow in chapters 17-22, have this in common: All of them emphasize the idea of Israel's separation from heathen nations and consecration to the Lord.

Chapter 17, with its minute regulations in regard to the killing of animals and its prohibition of the use of blood as food, has been scrupulously observed by the Jews ever since, and was virtually recommended to Gentile Christians by the council at Jerusalem (Acts 15). Chapter 18 deals mainly with unlawful marriage between persons within certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity. Among the heathen, incest was common. In chapters 19 and 20 occurs a variety of precepts, some of them repetitions of previous injunctions, but all of them based upon the same controlling idea. This idea of separation and consecration reaches its climax in the regulations of chapters 21 and 22, respecting the priests, their purity, their physical perfection, their ceremonial cleanness, and the hallowed character of their food. Every part is enforced by the words, "for I am the Lord which sanctify them." The injunctions in regard to the unblemished condition of the animals offered in sacrifice are simply a carrying out of the same principle.

In chapter 23 the stated festivals are enumerated again, and with more detail, except in the case of the passover. The law of the Sabbath is repeated in verse 3, that of the passover in verses 5-8. The regulations in regard to the feast of pentecost follow in verses 9-21. This festival was at first (as here indicated) a day of thanksgiving for the first-fruits of the harvest. It was afterwards associated with the giving of the Decalogue at Mount Sinai (Exod. 19 and 20). In natural connection with the feast, there is a repetition of the prohibition of gleaning by the owner of a field (v. 22). The observance of the feast of trumpets is first enjoined in verses 23-25. (This was the beginning of the civil year.) In verses 26-32 the day of atonement is again referred to, and with the lesson about the feast of tabernacles the series closes.

The place is still the camp at the foot of Mount Sinai. The time of the feast of tabernacles was near the beginning of October in our year. The time of the lesson was during the first month, probably in the latter half, of the second year in the wilderness (com. Exod. 40 : 17 ; Lev. 9 : 1 ; Num. 1 : 1).

### A French House Boat.

A strange-looking craft is visible on the Seine just at present, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*. It is moored at the little island of the Vert-Galant, close to the Pont-Neuf, and in general appearance looks like one of the ordinary river lighters, or *gabares*, which carry goods through the water-ways of France. On nearer inspection, however, the *gabare* turns out to be a most carefully constructed and sumptuously decorated specimen of its class of craft. It is, in fact, a well-appointed "junk," which has been built by a rather eccentric provincial banker for himself and his family. Around its sides are iron rails and hooks for awnings, and in its interior are a saloon, a dining-room, a kitchen, and, most wonderful of all, a stable and coach-house. The cabins, or rather rooms for private use, are fitted up not only comfortably, but artistically, and there is even a piano in the drawing-room. The stables hold four horses, the animals being as comfortable in their stalls as if they were in a big stable in a chateau or a town house. The boat is built of iron, is of about 200 tons burthen, and can be navigated on most of the French rivers. The cost of the craft was £2400. Its owner—a M. Bareton—disdains railways and ordinary means of locomotion. He merely uses his horses and carriages for travelling in cities and other places where his big "junk" cannot go. Wherever there is a river or a canal he journeys along it quite comfortably in his *gabare*, and enjoys fresh air and quiet away from the shriek of engines or the bustling life of big "termini."

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**Don't allow smoking on your premises where any combustible goods or materials are used.**

## FARM NOTES.

THE CARE OF HALF-GROWN TURKEYS.—Many house-keepers who give their young turkeys a great deal of care and attention when they are quite small, appear to think them fully able to take care of themselves after they are half-grown.

To stop feeding them entirely, saying that the flock picks up so much small grain and so many insects in the fields that they do not need any food at night. So the mother hens begin to feel very independent, having the whole care of their family on their shoulders, and pretty soon forget to come home at all, but stop in the fields or the woods, wherever night catches them, and either fly up in the trees to roost where the young ones become an easy prey to the owls, or perch upon the fences within reach of passing thieves. And before very long half of the young turkeys have disappeared, and the poultry raiser is loudly lamenting her "bad luck" to all the neighbors.

All this can be easily avoided by teaching them to come home every night, and the thought of a good supper awaiting them is a great inducement; even if their crops are full of grasshoppers a small quantity of broken bread is very much relished, and especially a pan of buttermilk. Fowls are very fond of milk, either sweet or sour, and nothing is more wholesome.

PROTECTING ANIMALS FROM FLIES.—At this season of the year the annoyance caused to animals by flies and mosquitoes often amounts to positive agony, and at all times, in what is called good corn weather, it is sufficient to prevent the stock eating enough to keep them in good condition. The animals will stand in the water or pass the greater part of the day in the shade, rather than expose themselves to the sun-shine, going out to eat only when driven by hunger. They quickly lose flesh, the flow of milk shrinks, and a loss is incurred that cannot be easily made good again. At all times a good feed of grain is beneficial to stock, but it is especially so when flies are very annoying, since it will do much to prevent shrinkage of flesh and milk. Horses and milch cows may be protected, in a great measure at least, by wiping them all over with a sponge dipped in soapsuds in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed. Bulls confined in stables often suffer enough from the attacks of flies to drive them half mad, and there is no doubt that the continued fretting caused in this way develops a savage disposition. The most satisfactory results have followed from sponging, with soapsuds and carbolic acid mixed, a Jersey bull confined in a stall.

WHEN the pasture is overrun with garlic it should be plowed under, sowed in rye this fall and a corn crop grown on the land next season. It should be well cultivated in order to destroy all weeds by keeping the land in crops that require the cultivator; grass seed may be sown after the ground is again in proper condition for a pasture.

CROP grass, though a persistent weed, can be utilized for pasture if the cows are turned on it when the grass is young. It is rather coarse when fully matured, and not so highly relished, but as it grows rapidly in warm weather, quite a supply of green food may be obtained from it by using it in its early stages.

A NEW YORK farmer states that he uses only coal-gas tar to prevent the ravages of the potato beetle. He puts a gallon of tar in a tub, over which he pours boiling water, which is allowed to settle and cool. This sprinkled over the vines with an ordinary sprinkler. A gallon of tar costing 75 cents suffices for several acres of potatoes.

THE great want of the dairy over a large part of our country is not more cows, but better cows and better care and feeding. The times call for intense methods in conducting the dairy, and the call is far-reaching going down to the roots of things, affecting the cow which produces, the feed, and the methods of dispensing the same, from which the milk is produced.

IT IS said that if a three-quarter-inch hole be bored in apple trees affected with the "bitter-rot," and the same filled with salaratus and then plugged up, it will effectually remedy the evil. A correspondent says that he used this remedy on an old orchard a few years ago, the fruit of which was not worth gathering, while since that time the fruit on such of the trees as are still living has been all that could be desired.

THE grape rot is doing great damage in New Jersey this season. In all cases where the copperas solution has been tried the results so far have been favorable. Though not entirely preventing the ravages of the disease the spraying of the vines with the solution has greatly mitigated the effects on the crop.

THE best fertilizers for grapes are bone meal and potash. Unground bones are slower in action than the meal, but a bushel of them buried at the roots of a vine will, in time, be taken up and transformed into grapes. Wood ashes and home made soft soap suds furnish potash.

PROFESSOR A. J. COOK, of Michigan, says that neither copperas, sulphur, phosphates nor potash has proved effectual in his state against the yellows in peach trees. The only way to prevent the spread of the disease is to root out and burn all effected trees throughout the country on showing symptoms of an attack.

GIVE the strawberry patch a good coating of manure and cultivate well between the rows. Next spring apply wood ashes. It this manner old plants may be revived and heavy crops secured. It is not always best to depend on new beds when the old patches can be renewed by cultivation and manure.


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## HOUSEHOLD.

CHERRY PIE.—Take one and a half pounds of cherries and pick the stalks from them, put them, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, into a pie dish, with a small cup turned upside down in the midst of them. Make a pound of puff paste as follows: Take a half pound of flour, dry it, and sift it, and make it into a paste with a quarter of a pint of water. Roll it out to the equal thickness of half an inch. Take one-quarter pound of butter, and squeeze all the moisture from it, break one ounce of the butter and place on the paste, sift some flour over it, roll it out, and put some more butter on, repeat the rolling and buttering until all the butter is used, lay a border of the paste around the edge of the dish, put on a cover of the same, and ornament the edges, bake in a brisk oven from half an hour to forty minutes; strew finely sifted sugar over.

ITALIAN CROQUETTES.—Pound in a mortar one and a half pounds of lean beef, add six ounces of bread crumbs, wetted and squeezed dry in a cloth, add three ounces of butter, mix well. Then add one half ounce each of citron peel finely minced, of chocolate grated, of pine kernals of almonds, and of sugar, and one ounce of Parmesan cheese grated, add pepper, salt, and the least bit of powdered cinnamon or nutmeg; mix all these ingredients with the meat in the mortar, then gradually mix in three or more eggs, so as to form a compact paste. Spread a little flour on the table, put the paste on it, and form it into balls the size of a Tangerine orange. Have a saucepan with plenty of lard, boiling hot, and fry the balls in this a couple of minutes, then lay all in a sauce pan, pour over them well-flavored tomato sauce, and let them simmer gently for about half an hour.

CIDER CUP.—Pour a quart of cider into a pitcher, slice an orange into it, or three slices of lemon, syrup or not, according as the cider is sweet or sour, and a glass os sherry and one of brandy with a pint of crushed strawberries if in season, otherwise a cup of chopped pineapple and a few drops of almond flavoring. If champagne cider be selected let it be iced before using. Let all stand till chilled, then strain and add a siphon of soda. The soda water must always be used the last thing, and when there is time to have the "cup" cold enough do not add ice to it, as it stands it gets poor. Sweeten all cups with syrups made thus: Pour boiling water, a pint, on a pound of white sugar. When dissolved bottle for use.

PRINCESS PUDDING. — One gill of milk or cream, one half ounce of gelatine, one gill of orange juice, the yolks of three eggs, the whites of four eggs, a little lemon juice, a few drops of cochineal. Put the milk or cream into a stew pan with the gelatine, stir over the fire until dissolved, care being taken that it does not boil, or it will curdle. Beat the yolks of the eggs, and add to the milk, stir until the mixture thickens; it must not boil; add the sugar. Remove from the fire, add the lemon juice, the orange juice and cochineal. Whip the whites of the eggs stiffly, and mix lightly to the other ingredients, stir until nearly cold, and then pour into a mould, ornamented with bright pale jelly. Apricot puree may be used instead of orange juice.

PLUM PRESERVES. — Weigh your plums, scald them, on a plate or waiter; be sure to strain; weigh as much sugar as fruit, and to every pound add a gill of water, let the sugar boil, skim, add scalded fruit, cook two hours and a half. Put in air tight jars.

TO SCOUR knives easily, mix a small quantity of baking soda with your brick dust, and see if your knives do not polish better.


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for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

**$100 to $300** A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main st., Richmond, Va.

**PENSIONS** $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet Free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Atty, Washington, D.C.

**GOLD** is worth $25. per ... Tetlow's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

**COLLEGE** N. E. Ohio Normal, Canfield, O. All expenses $100 per year. REV E. B. WEBSTER, Prest.

**Blair's Pills,** Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

**GOLD.** Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.


CORN endures drought as well as any crop grown, but only when the field is kept clean. A thorough cultivator of the field after a shower is better than a coating of manure, as it protects the roots and affords a great supply of moisture. The work is easily done under the check-row system.

CEMENT floors are not rat proof unless pounded glass be mixed with the cement before laying the floor. Ordinary glass slag from glass factories is excellent for the purpose and will cost but little, as it is usually thrown away as refuse.

IT will soon be time for the hens to molt. Keep the hens that begin to molt early, as they will be ready for winter laying before those that do not molt until late in the season. Sell off all the extra males and late hatched chicks. Feed very little corn, and give fresh meat three times a week.

JUBILEE PUDDING.—Half a pint of cream, one-half ounce of French leaf gelatine, one ounce of preserved ginger, one ounce of preserved cherries, one ounce of angelica, one ounce of preserved apricot, one tablespoonful of syrup from the ginger, two ounces of castor sugar. Whip the cream stiffly, then add the fruit chopped up, the sugar, syrup and gelatine. Mix all well together, and pour into a mould. The gelatine must be dissolved in a little water over the gre, and stirred well into the cream for a few minutes to avoid lumps.

TOMATOES AND ONIONS.—Prick the small ripe tomato skins and lay them in layers, cover with small onions and sprinkle with salt, let it stand a week, drain off salt water, put the tomatoes in a jar and cover them with strong vinegar. Boil a pint of vinegar with red pepper, horseradish, spices and mustard, add to the pickles.

SUGAR CAKES.—Three coffee cups of sugar, five eggs and one cup of butter, beat very light, then add one nutmeg grated, flour enough to roll, one-fourth of a cup of water and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

STALE BUNS may be made to taste as nicely as when fresh if they are dipped a moment or so in cold water, then put into a hot oven for five or ten minutes. They will turn out as light and crisp as when first baked.

DE JINX—I just got a good joke on Brown. He bet me the drinks I don't weigh a hundred and fifty pounds. I weighed just a few ounces over; had five silver dollars in my pocket. Ha, ha, ha!

Robinson — Ha, ha, ha—ho, ho, ho! By the way, De Jinx, I wish you would lend me five dollars.

De Jinx (less hilariously)—Um—I s'pose I'll have to.

A VERY high-toned society gentleman went to a social gathering, accompanied by his valet. On arriving at the scene of the festivities, the high-toned gentleman remarked to his servant:

"It seems to me, Thomas, that I am the only gentleman here who is wearing a dress coat."

"Oh, no," replied the menial, "I am wearing one myself."

"SIN, my dear pupils," said Deacon Barnes to his Sunday school class, "is the legacy of Adam."

And the bright boy in the class remarked that was probably the first case on record where a will was not broken.

"Yes," said the deacon, "but it should be remembered that there was enough to go round. I don't remember hearing of anybody who didn't receive his share of the inheritance."

"DID I tell you that Maud was learning the violin?" said a young lady on whom Tom Sellers was calling.

"No, you did not."

"Yes, she is practising now. Do you not hear those strains of music floating down from up stairs?"

"Those strains of music?"

"Yes."

"I think I hear the sounds you refer to, but don't they strike you as severe strains on the violin?"

YOUNG WIFE—Now tell me, candidly, hubby, don't my cooking taste as good as the stuff you get at a restaurant?

Hubby—Y-e-s, but you see, dearie, at the restaurant I can look at the bill of fare and find out what I'm eating.

FATHER—You have given up your position again, I see,

Son—Yes, father.

"That's the third or fourth time this year you have left your position. I don't think you would stick to your business if you did nothing but sell fly paper."

WIFE—I don't see how you can say that Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice.

Husband—I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all the time.

"I SAY, Jones, do you know much about Griggs?"

"No, but I shall this afternoon."

"How's that?"

"I lent him $2 yesterday, and he promised to pay it back at three o'clock to-day."

"GOOD-BYE, wifey; if I am detained by business and not able to come home to dinner I'll send you a telegram."

Wife (frigidly)—You needn't take that trouble. Here it is. I took it out of your pocket a while ago.

CITIZEN (to editor of new paper)—Is your partner in the new venture a good newspaper man, Mr. Shears?"

Editor—One of the best I ever met. He has $20,000 in cash.

BROWN—You don't look well, Robinson; what's the matter, sick?

Robinson—Yes; smoked too many cigars to-day.

"How many have you smoked?"

"That one you gave me last night."

OF COURSE. — A barber's school is talked of in Boston. Of course, only little shavers will go there.


**Cured of Malaria.**

22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N. J. March 17, 1884.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspeptic, and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice, I thought to save expense I would use ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breastbone. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.

GEORGE DIXON.


Velvet and tulle in combination is a prominent feature of the midsummer millinery.


**Frazer Axle Grease.**

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest. Don't work your horses to death by the poor axle grease. Try it.


As the season advances the draperies of dresses become more nearly straight.


This is the best time of the whole year to purify your blood, because now you are more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take, and it is the most economical—100 Doses One Dollar.


Tiny roller skates are the latest fancy in earrings.


Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.


Young veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.


**FITS:** All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


The United States have over 150,000 miles of main-line railway.


**WARM WAVES**

Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days. The use of Paine's Celery Compound, that great nervetonic, will at once strengthen the nervous system, and fortify it against the attacks of summer debility. This preparation is a medicine—not a drink. It is a scientific combination of the best tonics, giving lasting benefit to body and brain. It cures all nervous diseases, and has brought new life and health to thousands whose weakened nerves were the cause of their many ills. It is especially valuable at this season, when feeble persons are so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery Compound, by restoring perfect health, almost entirely removes the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. *Sold by Druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00.*

Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials.

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.** BURLINGTON, VT.


OMAHA GIRL—My father wants to marry again and I don't want him to.

Lawyer—He is rich, I suppose?

"Yes."

"Acts a little crazy at times, no doubt?"

"N-o."

"Be careful now. This is very important. Didn't you ever see him rave around the room like mad?"

"Only when he loses his collar button."

"I'm afraid that won't count. Perhaps he has softening of the brain, though, and is likely to squander his wealth unless put in a lunatic asylum.'

"He talks about going into business

"Where?"

"In St. Louis."

"I see. Mental wreck."

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, is rapidly acquiring a national reputation for his bluntness, to put it very mildly. A politician who wanted to get a friend into a soft place in the city government entered the mayor's office and began:

"Does your Honor think there is an opening?"

"Certainly! certainly!" interrupted the Mayor. "Janitor, show the gentleman the door."

When he got outside the applicant was congratulated by his friends on his not having been shoved out through one of the windows, which are twenty feet from the ground.

"I DON'T see how it is that you do not get along in business?"

"I was getting along until I failed."

"Until you failed? You shouldn't be discouraged at one failure. Try again! I failed once but I didn't allow that to daunt me."

"Which reminds me that we are not so very unlike, after all."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why, I failed to succeed, and—er—you failed to succeed."

THE innocence of childhood was never more strikingly illustrated than at an evening party recently held in the neighborhood of Albany. Several clergymen were present, and one of them who is especially noted for his austerity and piety, was offered a glass of water. An infant daughter of the host, who overheard the tender of the drink and remembered her father's entertainment of others, astounded the whole company and "laid up" a whipping for herself by remarking in a loud voice of surprise: "Why, papa, don't you give the minister some beer?"

FRIEND—How did you pass your Civil Service examination?"

Applicant—To tell the truth, I did not get a very good mark. I don't know, but I expect I've slipped up.

"The questions bothered you, didn't they?"

"Not a bit. It was the answers that worried me."

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true,
Lass with eyes of violet blue,
Lips as sweet as honey-dew.
Bonny little bride!
Will he love you as to-day,
When your bloom has fled away,
When your golden locks are grey,—
Will his love abide?

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But, it is every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

Large black and white sashes are placed at the back of black gowns, with dressy effect.


**An Offensive Breath**

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.


Belted tucked jerseys are liked by many to wear as a basque with traveling costumes.

**Inventions of the 19th Century.**

The steamboat, the reaper, the sewing machine,
Cars running by night and by day,
Houses lighted by gas and heated by steam,
And bright electricity's ray.

The telegraph's click speeds like lightning released,
Then the telephone comes to excel it;
And, to put on the finish, the last but not least,
Is the famed little Purgative Pellet.

Last but not least is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellet, because it relieves human suffering, adds to the sum of human comfort, and enables the relieved sufferer to enjoy all the blessings and luxuries of the age we live in.

Wash mirrors in warm suds, then dust with whiting from a muslin bag and polish with chamois skin.


**Rupture cure guaranteed by** Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.


The birds of southern Florida are said to be fast disappearing before the guns of the plume hunters.


**THE LIVER.**

Works with the Stomach and the Stomach with the Liver. You must have good bile to have perfect digestion, and free liver action to have pure blood. Therefore beware of a congested Liver, which is nothing more than a thickened and clogged Liver. The great reducer of congestion is Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

**BILIOUSNESS.**

An early and ugly form of liver trouble. It is blood poison. The Liver is not taking the bile ingredients from the blood. Treat it with Schenck's Mandrake Pills and make it do so.

**BREAKING DOWN**

If you have neglected the laws of health too long and feel that your lungs are involved in any way, send for Dr. Schenck's new book on the Lungs, Liver and Stomach. It is sent free, and will be of infinite service to you.

Dr. Schenck's Medicines: PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, MANDRAKE PILLS

are sold by all Druggists. Full printed directions with each package. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Ely's Cream Balm**

Gives relief at once for

**COLD in HEAD.**

—| CURES |—

**CATARRH.**

*Not a Liquid or Snuff.*

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren st., N. Y.

**MARVELOUS. MEMORY DISCOVERY.**

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading. Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia Law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the scientist, HON. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWN, R. H. COOK, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus POST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

**CAUTION**

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.** FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

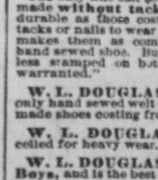
W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

**Dutcher's -:- Lightning FLY KILLER**

a quick death; easily prepared and used; no danger; flies don't live long enough to get away. Use it early, freely; rid the house of them and be at ease. Don't take anything "just as good." There is nothing like the genuine Dutcher's. FRED'K DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.



**JONES** OF BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT

Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Brass Box for

**$60.**

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**BIG G** Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Trade Mark. Size $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES.** A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. E. KIDDER, 2 Doy St., Charlestown, Mass.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous erms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 16, 1888


## LOCAL ITEMS.

——Central Penna. Exhibition, at Centre Hall, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

——Mr. Kennedy and family are visiting in Huntingdon county.

——The committee are working on the new location for the next picnic.

——Miss Lillie Fisher, of Boalsburg, visited friends at this place last week.

——The portion of the pike, from Dr. Hostermans up, needs repairing. Should be done before picnic.

——Arb Katherman keeps a fine lot of fruit, garden truck, peaches, melons, etc., for sale at his residence.

—— Tollgate keeper Snyder, at the Fort, we hear is down with typhoid fever and has a severe attack.

——John Peters of Potter's Mills, died a few days ago and was buried at Sprucetown on Tuesday, aged 71 years.

——Samuel Krumbine is quite ill in Washington City, and a brother and sister have gone down to nurse him.

——The mill siding will be lengthened from its opening eastward, to accommodate extra cars on account of picnic.

——Many parties have rented ground and are making arrangements for the coming patrons' picnic in the Old Fort woods.

——D. Miller, of Peoria county, Ill, has taken the REPORTER a number of years, and won't pay for it. He's a gentleman.

——Miss Carrie Harper, a pleasant young lady of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of her uncle, Simon Harper, at this place.

——Wm. Lee sold his new house, near the station, to Hiram Durst, for $1000. Mr. Durst thinks he will quit farming and move to Centre Hall.

——Centre Hall Democrats, on Saturday, by a vote of over 4 to 1, took their Democracy straight, pure and unadulterated with Republicanism.

——The peach crop this year is an unusually large one and are selling at a dollar a basket, with prospects of being cheaper later in the season.

——Messrs. Ike Harpster and James Gregg, members of Co. B, of Bellefonte, are playing soldier this week at the encampment at Conneaut Lake.

——Hereafter services in the evening at the Reformed church, will begin at 7.30 instead of 8, the evenings are growing longer, and will be more convenient to all.

——Nearly all the roller mills of this county have been shut down the greater part of the past six weeks, except the Centre Hall mills which have been running all the time.

——This week a crossing will be made from the board walk to Deininger's houses, and then the walk from Centre Hall to the station will be complete and in good condition.

——Delegate election was poorly attended at this place, and not more than one-half a vote was balloted. In the borough 39 votes were cast, and in the N. P. of the township only 35.

——Since Ike Harpster's accident, by driving into a stone pile near the station, the turnpike company have had it removed, and thus will avoid any more expensive accidents at that place.

——Several freight cars were hustled around lively at the station the other night. One had the trucks knocked out from under it and another came near going over the end of the switch loaded with coal stoves.

——A steadily increasing list of subscribers is an indication that the REPORTER's labors are appreciated, all of which is gratifying. We are cutting off the heads of those who seem willing to take the paper and defraud us out of the pay.

——Saturday night we had a terrific thunder shower, the lightning was vivid, and the peals of thunder startling. On Sunday evening there came the heaviest shower we had this summer, the rain pooring down in torrents. The corn crop has all it needs now to make it a large one. At 8.20 Sunday evening it began to rain again and continued to pour down in torrents until about 10—we do not remember of it ever raining heavier here, and it must have caused floods and damage in some localities and along the streams. A high wind accompanied the rain and uprooted several trees in this section.

——Mr. Royer, of Millheim, who is on the search for his wife, was here on Saturday. Mrs. Royer disappeared some three weeks ago, at night. She had relatives at Tyrone, and the husband had gone out there to see whether she had been there. The friends at Tyrone, however, knew nothing of her. Mr. Royer says that his wife was traced as far as Centre Hall, but could get no further traces. He says he received a letter from Martha Furnace, this side of Tyrone, saying that a woman answering the description, had been seen there, but he could get nothing definite.

There is a story out, among the many out, that Royer alleges to have come across his wife at Wiers, near Warriors Mark, and claimed her as his wife but she denied it, and refused to go with him, and that the woman acted like an insane person. This was before Royer's return from Tyrone, and will not correspond with what he said at the Centre Hall mill, on his return from his trip to Tyrone namely telling Messrs Kurtz and Harter that he found no traces of his wife in that section.

Later.—Mrs. Royer, the wife and mother, who left her home near this place some two months ago, and has been so anxiously looked for by her deserted husband and family, has at last been heard from. She wrote a letter to Mr. Royer from Tyrone, the contents of which we are not able to publish as the recipient did not seem inclined to divulge them. But he told us he would answer the letter immediately and follow the missive in person. This piece of news is certainly a great relief to the worried husband as well as to the community, both of which have been kept in an unpleasant suspense ever since the woman left.—*Journal.*

## SPRING MILLS AND ITS DOINGS.

AS SEEN BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS PAPER.—HAPPENINGS, ETC.

Last Friday I landed at Spring Mills by rail, Rising Springs station I should say. There is another and older station on the P. & R railroad called Spring Mills and in order to avoid confusion, the change of name was made at this place. Yet many packages by wrong directions reach the station near Philad. The post office has not undergone the same change and Spring Mills for that reason retains its former and customary name. Spring Mills is

A PECULIAR PLACE,

as a stranger is liable to drive through the busy town and not know when he is there. The town for its population gets over more ground than any other place in the county, not excepting Bellefonte. It extends from William Allison's beautiful residence, which stands in the heart of Pennsvalley, along the pike to the grist mill, from which point the town seems to drift over towards Grenoble's Hill, and from there around the edge of Egg Mountain, and up into Georges Valley. Did it ever occur to you that this place must have several miles in streets and extends from one valley across the brow of a mountain and reaches the adjoining valley? Such is the case. It is laid out principally along the public roads and numerous waterways, and contains many fine residences with large and spacious lawns, which are very pretty at this season. Among the

INDUSTRIES OF THE TOWN

are a grist mill, saw mill, planing mill, newspaper, job office, music store, two hotels, four large general stores, tin store, bottling works, three grain houses and coal yards, and other business places.

The first to greet me was the extended hand of G. R. Spigelmyer, a wholesouled good fellow, a red hot Republican and one of the leading business men of the town. For a number of years Mr. Spigelmyer has been engaged in business at what is known as the old Duncan stand—a landmark of the valley. At one time he conducted two large mercantile establishments, and had them connected by phone. He is an energetic business man, methodical in everything; he has been identified with other enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Spring Mills creamery, which to-day is in a flourishing condition.

Spring Mills has but one hotel open at present, over which Davie Ruhl presides and entertains his guests with the greatest care and hospitality. The Spring Mills House, on the hill, has been closed for some months, as it did not receive the patronage of summer boarders, as was expected. It is

AN IMMENSE STRUCTURE,

and we believe if the monied men of the town would get their heads together, the building might be used as a manufacturing establishment, and bring capital and many laborers to the place. Did it ever occur to you that this would be a first-class building for a knitting factory, shoe factory, box factory, or some other industry? Rents are low, living cheaper than most places, good shipping facilities, and a most desirable place to live. There is plenty of capital in the town and should be directed in such a useful channel.

Mr. Wm. Allison purchased the flouring mill of the Barcroft estate recently, and has some extensive improvements in view. He expects to remodel the interior, put in new machinery with the roller system, and have a full and complete mill of the latest inventions for manufacturing flour and feed. Mr. Allison never does anything by halves, and his enterprise and push have been felt since he became a resident of the place.

A FAMILIAR SIGN.

In perambulating about the place we noticed a familiar sign; it was that of the Centre County *Times*. We called on T. Benton, and found him "not at home." The "devil" bobbed around, and with a twink in his eye ventured the information, "Bent is away again to see his girl. Don't know when he will be back." He evidently has other *forms* in view, and hope he will make a good *impression*.

Across the way we found the postmaster, Wm. Pealer, busy behind the counter waiting on his customers, but always finds time for a shake of his hand and a pleasant chat. Mr. Pealer is one of those genuine Jeffersonian Democrats, who takes an interesting part in politics and is well versed on issues of the day. We soon found that his ideas and ours are identically the same on such topics as politics, tariff reform and free whiskey, —the latter should not be misconstrued.

BASE BALL INTERVIEW.

From an interview with Gates Kennelly, the base ballist, we learned that Spring Mills had a dandy team; had defeated Millheim and Rebersburg this season, and thought it was their turn to come up and give the Centre Hall team a cleaning out, to try which he received a hearty invitation.

A CLEVELAND CLUB MEETING.

A Cleveland and Thurman club was organized at this place several weeks ago by the enthusiastic Democracy of the vicinity. Prof. W. A. Krise was elected president and W. J. Hanna secretary, with a considerable number of members, which we are glad to note are increasing at every meeting. The regular time for meeting is Friday evening of each week, and that evening an interesting program was prepared. A discussion on Tariff Reform by Messrs. Warren Krise and Cyrus Grove, and speakers from Bellefonte, who were expected to be present, but failed to put in their appearance. The young gentlemen who took part in the discussion handled their subjects with much ability and brought forth some convincing arguments, on the side of Tariff Reform, which were listened to with marked interest and attention. The Chair then called upon your most humble servant for a speech, and like the girl who didn't like her beau, said she had to marry him to get rid of him, had to make a speech to get out of it.

SPRING MILLS CREAMERY.

By invitation the creamery west of the depot was visited on Saturday morning. This enterprise was established about two years ago by Messrs. Wm. Allison, Wm. Pealer, G. R. Spigelmyer, and others, has been in constant operation since and is a paying investment. About a year ago Mr. Eisenhart, of Shamokin, moved here and purchased the establishment; since then he has taken in as partners Messrs. T. M. Gramley, of Rebersburg, and C. A. Krape, of Spring Mills. The building recently was enlarged, more machinery added, and is considered the most complete establishment of its kind in this part of the state. The cream is gathered in from nine different routes; by an ingenious tube with scales every bit of cream bought is tested daily to find the per cent. of butter it will yield, and no fraud can be practiced upon them. The cream is run into three large vats, where it passes through a process, and then to two large churns. Then the butter is salted down in tubs, worked over and put in pound packages for shipping the following day. This is a brief description and fails to give it justice. To give you an idea of the amount of butter turned out by this establishment, Mr. Gramley informed us that their total churning for last month, July, was 21,000 pounds, almost 1,000 pounds per day. We are under obligations to Mr. Gramley, the manager, for information and kindness shown. He is a Simon pure Republican, and is the same young gentleman who made a speech last fall as the supposed newly elected Register—the only one of his flock who failed to connect. In his own words: "I would rather be in the creamery business than Register of Centre county," he seems to be satisfied with his lot.

NEW GRAIN HOUSE.

A large building is going up below the station near the track. Upon inquiry found it was to be Long & Son's new grain house and coal sheds. A new siding has been put down with coal bins underneath and grain house adjoining, so that coal and grain can be handled with greater facility than heretofore, and all under one roof. Mr. John Hagan and set of carpenters, have the job and will have it completed in a short time. When in their new quarters, Messrs. Long & Son will be able to show their customers better advantages and inducements.

This is what we saw while in this pretty town, girt by mountains, hills and streams, so fittingly called Spring Mills. What we missed we will leave for another visit. C. K.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Harry Long and his mother went to Bellefonte last Friday, where Harry attended the teachers' special examination.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle of this place, accompanied by the Challenge band, will go to Watsontown on Sept. 5, where they will unite with other castles of the adjoining counties to form a district association, to hold annual reunions.

Mrs. Rose De Wodie, one of the county's oldest teachers, is visiting friends in this vicinity. When here, she generally visits Miss Mary Woods.

Sanford Miller has stopped working for the Times. The Times is now ready for another victim.

## DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION.

The Democratic county convention met in the court house, Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, and was called to order by Chairman Williams.

On motion, Henry Beck, of Miles, was elected chairman. For secretaries, R. H Hunter, Gordon White and — Garthooff were chosen.

The following is the list of delegates:

Bellefonte boro—N. W: J H Orvis, Barton Galbraith, S. W. J M Keichline, John Howley, W C Heinley. W. W: James Schofield.
Centre Hall boro—Wm Wolf.
Howard boro—S F Kline.
Millheim boro—F P Musser, J C Smith.
Milesburg boro—A P Kreamer.
Philipsburg boro—1st W-J D Ritter. 2d W: Jos Reily, Jos Lehman.
Unionville boro—D Hall.
Benner—R Hunter, H Sampsel, J Clark.
Boggs—N. P.—W B Conifer. W. P.—G Noll, Jas Lucas. E. P.—Dr J Neff.
Burnside—O Holt.
College—W Grove, Jr, L W Musser.
Curtin—P Robb.
Ferguson, E. P.—D W Miller, J Piper, D W Neidigh. W. P—F Bowersox.
Gregg—T B Ulrich, A C Ripka, W R From, Wm Pealer, H M Cain.
Haines, E. P.—T C Weaver, J A Bowersox. W. P.—A A Weaver, J A Adams.
Halfmoon—W R Hunter.
Harris—J N Dinges, J Kimport.
Howard—J A Woodward,
Huston—J Q Miles.
Liberty—D W Herring.
Marion—I Frain, D Harter,
Miles—H Meyer, H Ceck, J J Gramley, J Emerick, L B Frank.
Patton—J Stein, D E Stein.
Penn—W J Harter, H M Swartz, J Garthoof, J Kerstetter.
Potter, N. P.—D C Keller, S Gettig. S. P.—W A Kerr, W W Royer, J B Spangler, D G Fortney.
Rush, N. P.—C Wilcox, G Wyche, H Mastin. S. P.—J D Resides.
Snow Shoe, E. P.—T McCann, J S Ewing. W. P.—F Pobezty.
Spring—A Garbrick, J Mulfinger, S Lyon, A Hazel, H Rothrock.
Taylor—Wm Calderwood.
Union—C McGarvey.
Walker—J McCally, M Shaeffer, D Dietrick, W Shaeffer.
Worth—A C Williams, G Kelly.

Wm Wolf and Chas M'Garvy were elected vice presidents.

Hon. J. A. Woodward offered a resolution, on order of business, which was adopted.

Judge Orvis moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed by chair, which was adopted, and the following appointed: J. H. Orvis, F. P. Musser, T. B. Ulrich, J. S. Ewing, J. A Woodward.

Judge Orvis, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported on behalf of the committee, which were read by him and each one received rounds of applause. The resolutions have the right ring, and cover all issues of the campaign in unanswerable facts. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

J. L. Spangler was nominated by acclamation, for Congress. Mr. Spangler amid loud calls was called for and tendered his thanks for the honor conferred.

Congressional conferees were next chosen, the following were placed in nomination, and voted for, viz: J H Orvis, 86; A S Graham, 80; J H Reifsnyder, 80; D C Keller, 17; D C Kline. D C Kline withdrew his name as candidate for conferee. The ballot then resulted as above, Orvis, Graham and Reifsnyder being elected.

Judge Orvis offered a resolution to instruct conferees to endeavor to effect a change in the manner of nominating candidates for congress, based upon the Democratic vote in the respective counties of the district. Adopted.

Nominations for assembly were then made, and balloted for as follows: A. Williams, 40; J. H. Holt, 49; Jno. T. M'Cormick, 82; L. Rhone, S. J. Herring. Mr. Rhone's name was withdrawn by Mr. Keller, also the name of Mr. Herring by a delegate from Gregg.

The ballot resulted in the nomination of Messrs. Holt and M'Cormick, and the same then made unanimous.

For coroner, Dr. James Neff, of Boggs, was nominated by acclamation.

For Jury Commissioner: W H Smith, A C Hinten, L C Rarick, Marion; Sam'l Frank, Miles; Jno Roane, Spring; R B Loder, Marion; Geo Swab, Harris; Wm Lyons; David Bartges, Gregg; Geo Bower, Haines.

George Bower, of Haines, was nominated for Jury Commissioner, on third ballot.

Wm. C. Heinle was chosen Chairman of the Co. Committee for next year.

## TUSSEYVILLE.

Messrs. David Fortney, James Spangler and S. D. Gettig represented this part of Potter township at the convention at Bellefonte on Tuesday. Messrs. Fortney and Spangler the southern precinct, and Mr. Gettig the northern.

Mrs. Steward Leitzell and her mother, of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Mary Leitzell.

Rev. Miller pastor of Evangelical church, will preach on Sunday morning, Aug. 26 in Zion's church on the following subject: Moral ignorance and religious superstition.

Who got wet last Sunday evening? Ask the school teacher.

N. B. Spangler, the practical school teacher, will teach the grammar school at Madisonburg, the coming school term. His sister Lydia will teach at Stormstown.

Children's Day was observed by the Evangelicals at this place last Sunday, and an interesting program was rendered by scholars of Sunday school and others. Supt. Houseman and Rev. Miller made short addresses. The music on this occasion was good and was led by Prof. Crawford. After the exercises a collection was taken up for the Japan Mission, which amounted to $5.32.

The Emanuel Union Sunday school of this place, will hold a picnic here on Saturday, the 25th. All are invited to attend and enjoy themselves. There will be a festival in the evening for the benefit of band.

The Democrats of this place expect to organize a Democratic club in the near future, and your correspondent hopes to have more to say about this in his next letter. Let us have a Democratic club by all means, as we have good material to organize one.

The band expects to get uniforms and hats.

Willie Stoner, who was kicked by a horse on the 2d and was unconscious until the 6th, is slowly improving. Willie has had a very hard time of it.

Last Sunday evening about ten o'clock one of the worst storms that ever passed through Penns valley, passed over here and tore up fences and trees. In the woods where the picnics are held it blew down several trees; in Fortney's Grove it tore up nearly all the trees, and at James Spangler's, some trees were blown down, and about one-half his barn roof was blown off; a little farther east it caught Wm. Rockey's big covered wagon and tore the top off, and ran the wagon against the fence and wrecked it; on the Rishel farm it tore down apple trees, blew down the cider press and carried the spring house across a field. In fact it was similar to a western cyclone, and was the worst that ever passed through here. The rain that accompanied it was very heavy, and had an easterly course. There was nothing killed but a few chickens for Geo. Meiss and John Lee. Hope that we may never experience another such a storm.

## THE MILTON FAIR.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Milton Driving Park and Fair Association, to be held at Milton, Pa., September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, next, will be one of the grandest attractions of the kind ever held in the central part of the State. The races promise to be the most important and exciting ever held here, while the exhibits in all departments will largely excel those of former years. In addition to these attractions will be the thrilling running races by the celebrated Myrtle Peek Combination, the great cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg—worth going many miles to see—and the fancy wing shooting by Mr. C. K. Sober, the acknowledged champion of wing shots. Excursion rates have been secured over all railroads centering at Milton.

## GREAT STORM.

The storm Sunday night, from later reports, was quite destructive in some parts of the valley. Corn fields generally were laid almost flat from Penn township to Benner.

In Potter township James Spangler's barn was unroofed, outbuildings on other premises were damaged, orchards uprooted, and in one strip of woods, in the southern part of the valley, the trees were mostly twisted off, leaving stumps 10 to 15 feet high.

The stable of John Peters, near Sprucetown, was also upset by Sunday nights storm.

## THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL FOR SALE.

We were somewhat surprised to receive a note from editor R. A. Bumiller, stating that on account of impaired health, he finds himself obliged to quit the newspaper business as soon as he can find an acceptable customer for his office. In 1876, Mr. Bumiller took charge of the *Journal* and since then has enlarged and improved the paper and placed it on a good financial basis.

## PROMINENT GUESTS AT WILLIAMS GROVE.

Colonel Thomas received authentic advices that President and Mrs. Cleveland, W. L. Scott, N. H. Hatch and Levi Maish will visit the inter-State celebration at Williams Grove, on Tuesday, August 28, arriving at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. Belva Lockwood writes that she will be at the grove on Thursday. General Fiske and A. J. Streator have also signified their intention of being present during the week.

## BEAR MEADOW R. R.

The Bear Meadows railroad is graded over three miles already, from near Linden Hall into the gap. It is intended to run it up to the meadows, a distance of 7 or 8 miles.

Steam cars will be run the entire distance to bring the lumber to the main track, about ½ mile above Linden Hall. Mr. Higgins the manager informs us he will bring out lumber inside four weeks.

## NEW INDUSTRY.

A new industry will be opened at Centre Hall within a short time, by a monied party, for the manufacture of keg heads. The parties will work it on a large scale, and by steam. Centre Hall is a good point for any industrial enterprise.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Mountain Union Sunday school, of Georges Valley will hold their annual picnic on Saturday, Aug. 18, in John Grove's woods near Ben. Ripka's. A general invitation is extended to the public to attend and participate in the exercise.


# -+- JULY OFFERING -+-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

## O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, | | | | | 5.00 |
| 58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for | | | | 1.50 and | 1.00 |
| Cassimere Pants, | - | | were | 4.75 now | 3.50 |
| " " | - | | " | 2.75 " | 1.75 |
| " " | - | | " | 3.50 " | 2.50 |
| Ladies Walking Shoes, | - | | " | 90 " | 60 |
| " " " | - | | " | 1.50 " | 1.00 |
| " " " | - | | " | 2.00 " | 1.50 |
| Ladies Shoes, | - | | " | 2.50 " | 2.00 |
| " " | - | | " | 2.00 " | 1.50 |
| " " | - | | " | 1.50 " | 1.25 |
| " " | - | | " | 1.35 " | 1.00 |
| Yard Wide Embroideries, | | | " | 2.00 " | 1.25 |
| " " " | | | " | 1.50 " | 1.00 |
| " " " | | | " | 1.00 " | 75 |
| Black Silk Mitts, | - | | " | 50 " | 25 |
| Cold Silk Gloves, | - | | " | 60 " | 40 |
| French Satines, | - | | " | 40 " | 35 |
| " " | - | | " | 35 " | 25 |
| " " | - | | " | 25 " | 20 |
| " " | - | | " | 20 " | 15 |
| " " | - | | " | 15 " | 12½ |
| Victoria and India Linen, | | | " | 25 " | 20 |
| " " " | | | " | 20 " | 15 |
| " " " | | | " | 15 " | 10 |

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

# H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

## HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

# NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

## H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

## LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

# H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.